The Columbian.

VOL 27. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892. NO. 40

The law firm of Wintersteen, Beckley & M'Killip has been dissolved by mutual consent, and each of the members of the late firm will continue to practice law. Mr. Wintersteen will remain at his office as heretofore. Mr. M'Killip has rented an office on the second floor of the COLUMBIAN building

The fierce gale of Sunday night blew down the smoke stack at the School Furnishing Company's works, and fortunately did but little damage. The works were stopped on Monday and Tuesday, and the stack was raised in a more secure manner, and work began again on Wednesday morning. They are crowded with orders to their fullest capacity.

Another pleasant wedding this week was that of Mr. Edward Gilmore of Philadelphia and Miss Eva McBride, at the home of her uncle Mr. Gilmore of Scott-town. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. A. Heilman on Tuesday evening. A number of guests were present and ice cream, cake and fruit were served. The parties left for their new home Wednesday morning over the P. and R.

It is announced that the State Board of Health has established thirty-nine stations in the State for the inspection of travellers on railroad trains as a means of preventing the spreading of the cholera. At present the examinations will be confined to immigrants from the sea board only. Easton on the Jersey Central, and Waverly on the Lehigh Valley, are two of the inspecting stations

The barn and other out out-buildings belonging to A. M. Fritz of Sugarloaf township, were destroyed by fire early last Sunday morning. It is supposed that some tramps set fire to the buildings. The buggy and a few articles were saved. The lap robe and spread which were in the buggy the night before were missing, and were probably taken by some tramp to cover themselves, while sleeping in the barn.

A birthday party was given for Margaret Jenkins, only daughter of Prof. F. H. Jenkins last Thursday evening. It was the occasion of her fifth anniversary. Thirty little folks—her associates—were invited to make the day a pleasant one. When the supper was served it required five experienced hands to wait upon the wants of the little ones. It was a treat to see them enjoy themselves and a pleasure for the older ones to wait upon them.

Harvey D. Hidlay of this town, and Susanna F. Kressler, were married at the home of the bride in Espy last week Wednesday evening, in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The bridegroom is a member of the firm of Hidlay Bros. and the bride is a daughter of Clark Kressler. Many beautiful presents were received. Rev. W. G. Ferguson performed the ceremony.

The Nanticoke *News* says that "in consequence of a determination on the part of the Reading system to not supply the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with coal, since the war on anthracite set in, the Pennsylvania will now work all its collieries to their fullest capacity, and to that end have fitted up their breakers at Nanticoke with arc light, so as to run them night and day in order to supply the coal actually needed by the company."

The railroads of this State are now endeavoring to solve the problem as to how to avert the theatened freight-car famine which confronts them. The tender of freight from all points has increased to such an extent within the past week or two that the railroad companies are experiencing great difficulty in providing the necessary cars and still further increase, which is confidently expected, may be attended with great inconvenience and delay in moving freight trains.

The trouble is not a new one. It comes regularly every fall, but this year the boom has put in an appearance somewhat earlier than usual or expected. The explanation given by a prominent official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is simple, yet of great importance to business circles.

"The general revival of business," he said "has set in before the time predicted for it. It started in the West, beyond the Mississippi, but so rapidly has it spread that its beneficial effects are now felt in the great business centres of the East, especially here in Philadelphia. The Western grain crop has commenced to move, and that is absorbing a good many cars that would otherwise have been utilized in the East.

COURT CASES.

On Tuesday morning the case of the commonwealth against Isaac Schonfeld of perjury was tried. The defendant was defended by C. R. Banks Esq. of Wilksbarre, and the commonwealth by district attorney Chrisman, who stated in opening that the defendant swore before J. G. JacobyEsq. of Berwick that he had not, and never had bought an overcoat from Joe Hisky. Afterwards he acknowledged that he had the overcoat. The coat was stolen from W. G. Rook by Hisky. The coat was subsequently returned to Rook by Schonfeld, who said that he swore as he did because he didn't want to get his friend Hisky in trouble. After examining W. G. Rook whose testimony did not sustain the charge, Mr. Chrisman stated that he had first discovered that the warrant in the perjury case h not been served on the defendant and the court directed a verdict for the defendant. The jury put the costs on W. G. Rook, prosecutor.

The case of the commonwealth against C. R. Holland was called and a jury sworn. Mr. Chrisman stated that neither, the prosecutor nor witnesses were present and he was unable to submit any evidence. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and costs put upon Joseph Hisky, prosecutor, who was sentenced accordingly.

In the Bibby case, in which the defendant was charged with adultery, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and put the costs on the prosecutor, Low. The trial was watched with interest, and occupied nearly two days.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Jeremiah Troub who came in from Ohio last week to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mason, had a narrow escape in a wreck near Shreve. Ohio. He and his wife with small child left their home at Bucyrus at 11:45 Tuesday. When they came within about a mile and a half of Shreve, rounding a curve, the engineer saw a freight train approaching—the air brakes were applied, but the two engines crashed into each other. Three postal cars, baggage, smoker and ladies' coach were demolished. When they boarded the train they were accompanied by Mrs. Fred Shealey, with little boy, and her sister; the car being filled Mr. Troub and wife went into the next car. The Shealey party were all killed and their bodies burned until all that was left was encased in a child's coffin. Mr. Troub lost all his baggage, the six cars being totally destroyed by fire. Nine lives were lost, besides many broken limbs.

Booming Nebraska Farm Land.

Mr. Ira C. Dietrick, of Crawford, Nebraska, is industriously booming the resources of the northwest section of the great state he lives in with the view of encouraging immigration in that direction. He has covered a large section of farming country radiating from this point on his bicycle and it is his intention to take in every important point between here and Scranton. He aims chiefly to interest the farming community in the wonderfully fertile resources of farm lands in the section he comes from, where first-class land growing from 400 to 600 bushels of potatoes to the acre can be had anywhere from $3.50 to $7.50 per acre. Mr. Dietrick will be in this section off and on for two weeks or more and will be pleased to give any information concerning land and investments in his neighborhood.—*Berwick Independent.*

A meeting was held at the Exchange Hotel on Tuesday evening by the merchants of Bloomsburg for the purpose of organizing a Merchants' Protective Association. L. T. Sharpless was chosen chairman and F. D. Dentler secretary. The permanent officers elected are L. T. Sharpless, President, G. A. McKelvy, secretary, J. L. Moyer, Treasurer. J. R. Schuyler and E. A. Rawlings, Executive Committee. The object is to protect themselves against those people who make a business of getting all they can without paying for it. The man who has a store account unpaid will be reported to all the other merchants in the organization, and he will have trouble to run up another bill anywhere.

Another World's Record Lowered.

The world's record for double team of 2.13 was lowered by the famous trotters, Belle Hamlin and Honest George, at Providence, R. I., last Friday. The official time made by the pair was 2.12¼. The sulky drawn by the pair was pneumatic-tired, the first of the kind ever used.

Sugarloaf Democratic Club.

A democratic meeting was held at Jamison city last Saturday evening when a Cleveland & Stevenson Club was organized with one hundred and fifty members. The meeting was called to order by J. W. Perry, committeeman of Sugarloaf township, who introduced County Chairman J. H. Mercer. Mr. Mercer told of the advantages to be gained by organization of clubs, and urged that a club be formed before speeches were made. Accordingly, a club was organized with the following named officers: President, S. A. Goodhue, Secretary, Wm. F. Stohner, Treasurer, J. P. Hill, Vice presidents, J. W. Flynn, B. D. Cole, J. W. Perry, I. B. Gibbons, Aaron Vansickle, Aaron Fritz, and others. After the organization of the club, B. D. Cole was chosen president for the evening, with the following named persons as Vice president, John Diltz, Clarence Laubach, J. B. Hess, Anderson Kile, Lawrence Pfliger and J. R. Fritz. Speeches were made by Hon. E. M. Tewksbury and Hon. C. R. Buckalew. Mr. Buckalew dwelt especially upon the force bill; showing the great evil that would result from that bill if the republican party should elect their president and get control of both houses The upper end of the county is now thoroughly organized for the work this fall and they expect to give a large democratic majority in that section.

The next president must be a democrat.

A GREAT EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of the Columbia County Agricultural Society which is annually held at Bloomsburg is one of the leading events in central Pennsylvania. The grounds and buildings became too contracted and the management have this year purchased nine additional acres of ground and by an expenditure of $15,000 now have one of the finest and best equipped properties in the state. A new half mile track has been built below the entrance gate. A large grand stand with a seating capacity of over two thousand has been constructed, where an unobstructed view of the whole track can be obtained. The premiums have been revised and in many instances have been increased. Jackson's great Equestrian Combination has been secured for a special attraction during four days of the fair beginning on Wednesday. Four bands will furnish music and excursion rates can be obtained on all railroads leading to Bloomsburg

The fair begins Tuesday, October 11th and closes Saturday, October 15th.

Until Death do us Part.

This was the nature of the agreement entered into Wednesday morning between our townsman, Mr. Peter Vanatta and Miss Sadie McHenry of Orangeville. A large company of guests had gathered from Bloomsburg, Williamsport, Muncy and Orangeville to witness the solemn ceremony and at the hour appointed, 8:45 A. M. the happy couple came into the spacious double parlor to the strains of the famous wedding march played by Miss Gertrude Sheep. When the music ceased Rev. P. A. Heilman stepped in front of them and with the full and beautiful ritual of the Lutheran church pronounced them husband and wife. The congratulations were hearty and the refreshments which followed were served in excellent taste and greatly enjoyed by everyone. The presents were many, rich and elegant. The Bridal party left on the noon train for Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and other points. Their many friends join in wishing them a happy voyage and safe haven.

Columbus Day.

Arrangements are being made by the teachers of the Normal School in conjunction with the principal of the public schools for the proper celebration of Columbus Day in Bloomsburg. The schools will march in a body and be joined by some of the secret societies of the town. Exercises consisting of an address by Col. J. G. Freeze, music, etc., will be held at the Fair Grounds. All citizens should feel proud to make this the greatest day in Bloomsburg. It is the birthday of our country and ought to be properly celebrated.

The Councilmen ought to take some action in reference to the, proper celebration of Columbus Day. In other towns great preparations are being made. Our schools have begun the work and the Councilmen ought to take action at once to aid in making the day one long to be remembered in Bloomsburg.

THE PROPOSED FREE BRIDGE.

On the 8th day of August last a petition was presented to the court, asking for the appointment of viewers for a county bridge across the river at Bloomsburg, and it was marked filed. The petition was subsequently withdrawn, and the names of several residents of Catawissa township were procured, and on August 23rd the petition was again presented, and the court appointed M. C. Vance, C. H. Moore and Simon Hons as viewers. On September 21st a petition was presented signed by certain residents of Catawissa township, asking for a rule to show cause why the first petition should not be dismissed, and all proceedings set aside, which rule was made returnable on September 26th. Judge C. R. Savidge of Sunbury heard the argument of council. Fred Ikeler Esq. represented the petitioners for a bridge, and Grant Herring and W. H. Rhawn, the remonstrants. In the argument it was claimed that the petition was irregular because it was changed after the jurisdiction of the court had attached and the paper been marked filed. There being no signers on it from Catawissa township when it was first filed, it was imperfect, and it could not afterwards be cured by the addition of such names. Mr. Ikeler for the petitioners claimed that the paper being defective when presented on October 8th, it was withdrawn and perfected and then presented anew. Judge Savidge made an order extending the time for the viewers to report, until next Monday, and reserved his decision on regularity of the proceedings. If he finds them irregular, he will set aside the whole matter and there will be no report, otherwise the viewers will make their report next week.

MILLVILLE.

Buckwheat cakes are now in order.

The boys that attended the G. A. R. reunion at Washington say it was immense.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Henrie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Heller, H. J. Demott, Pliny Eves, and V. P. Eves and wife left about 3 o'clock for Unityville to attend the wedding of Mrs. Amanda Gordner, daughter of John Fox of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ramalia and son of near Belvidere, Ill., are visiting her father Henry Rote of this place.

Kemp, the Artist from Bloom is holding forth near the Rice house taking the faces of those desiring it.

L. M. German and family of Unityville and W. B. German and wife of this place started this morning for Wanamie, Luzerne Co., to visit their brother who resides at that place, driving by way of Benton, Cambria and Shickshinny.

Report says that Frank Peg and Minnie Kitchen—Jennie Miller and Mr. Webb of Pine Summit are to be united in the bonds of Holy Matrimony to-morrow night.

Several of our townsfolk attended the Milton Fair this week.

Chas. Stackhouse is now carrying the mail from here to Pine Summit.

Doc. Christian has moved his boarding place from the Hotel to Jos. W. Eves, where he intends putting up for the winter.

Spencer Christian of Derrs is boarding at J. C. Christian's and going to school.

While out driving last Monday night V. P. and Millard Eves found Jesse Heacock's team in a fence corner near the house. They had run across a field and landed in a fence corner on the opposite side of the road. Jesse got to the team about the time the boys did with head and face pretty badly skinned and was somewhat dazed as he seemed to know nothing of what had happened or how it happened. The boys helped to get him and his team to the house.

THE NEW FOUNTAIN.

On Monday night while putting in a T in main pipe to supply water to the new fountain on Market street the pipe was broken and the water flowed freely and would have filled the entire hole but for the fact that it found an unknown outlet and disappeared in the ground. The men worked until two o'clock in the morning making the connection. Messrs. Gorrey, Peacock and Holmes are the committee of council having the erection of the fountain in charge. It is expected that the work will be completed before the fair.

In a cake of ice at the St. Elmo hotel, apples, flowers, lemons, and other fruit were frozen and exhibited last week, by Charley Girton. They were frozen at the Ice Plant.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

William Hollingshead was instantly killed Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock at Eyer & Pursel's stone quarry near the reservoir. Mr. Hollingshead was associated with John Whitenight in taking out building stone. Covering the stone is about eight feet of heavy earth. In taking out the stone the earth was somewhat undermined but was not considered dangerous. As Mr. Hollingshead grasped the handles of a wheelbarrow loaded with stone and was about to wheel it the overhanging embankment fell, burying him beneath it. Mr. Hiram Neyhart who was assisting in the work rushed to Mr. Hollingshead's assistance and uncovered his head. After help was called, the earth removed, and the body lifted out, a few gasps were made and life was extinct. The body was taken to his home on East street when it was ascertained that his arm, leg and back were broken, besides many cuts and bruises. He was 65 years of age, the father of twelve children, some of whom with his wife survive him. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Great Fair at Berwick.

The prospects for a great Fair at Berwick next week are very flattering, many exhibits, in special lines have already been entered. The revises and enlarged premiums have interested the farmers and stockmen. Big purses for speed insure many of the best horses in the State to be there.

The Managers have determined that this exhibition shall eclipse all former efforts, in extent and magnificence. Delightful Band Concerts. Shows and races daily. Excursions on all Railroads. Cars stop right at the grounds.

The beautiful grove connected with the grounds is supplied with seats, pavilions, toilet rooms etc., and no more delightfu, spot than this can be found anywhere, to spend a day of recreation and pleasure.

October 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1892

Weisert's First Official Report.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF INVOKES THE HEARTY CO-OPERATION OF ALL THE COMRADES.

The following order has been issued:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—*Headquarters Grand Army of Republic, Washington, D. C., Sept.* 23, 1892. —Having been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the unanimous suffrage of my comrades I undertake the duties of the position fully realizing the grave responsibility assumed. Whatever degree of success may attend the incoming administration will depend largely upon the cordial co-operation of the comrades throughout the Nation, which is earnestly invoked. Headquarters will be established for the present at Milwaukee, Wis. All official business should be addressed to E. B. Gray, Adjutant General G. A. R., Milwaukee, Wis. By order of

A. G. WEISERT,
Commander-in-Chief.

A BIG FISH.

Among the numerous fish caught last week by the fishing party that went up the canal to Shickshinny, was a Susquehanna salmon that weighed about thirteen pounds, and measured 31½ inches. It was caught by Register and Recorder C. H. Campbell, and he says it did not make as much resistance as a two pound bass. He took it to the ice plant and had it frozen in a cake of ice, and it was on exhibition in the office of the Exchange Hotel on Saturday afternoon. It was the largest fish caught in the river in this region for many years.

Attention Lutheran Young People.

There is to be a meeting this Friday evening in the lecture room, of all the young people of the Lutheran Church at 7:30. The meeting is called to complete arrangements for the great Reformation Entertainment to be given by Mrs. Munroe of Phila., and the young people of the church. It is to be represented by nearly a hundred characters. The trainer will be present Friday evening. All the young people of the church, and their friends invited. There will be time for an hour's social handshaking.

The citizen of Pennsylvania who removes from one borough or township into another, or from one ward into another between the 8th day of September and election, November 8, loses his right to vote, because the law requries that he must have resided sixty days in the district in which he offere to vote, immediately preceding the election.

PERSONAL.

Dr. C. C. Willits of Catawissa was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Annie Ent returned from Washington on Monday.

Mrs. Samuel Wigfall is visiting her parents in Philadelphia.

Mrs. William S. Stuard and two children, of Philadelphia, are visiting at G. W. Bertsch's on Fourth street.

Miss Jennie Fleckenstine and Miss Ida Stebbins of Waverly New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bertsch.

Samuel Kressler of Wilkesbarre was in town last Saturday. He is ninety years old, and remarkably active. He is a brother of Casper Kressler, and lived in Espy many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lambert of Port Allegheny visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. John Zaner and other relatives in this section, during the past week. They returned to their home Wednesday.

P. J. Gorrey of North Bend, Nebraska, is visiting his brother, Thomas Gorrey, after an absence from Bloomsburg of seventeen years. He attended the encampment at Washington, and stopped here on his way home.

Edward W. Drinker of Scranton, for some years connected with the freight department of the Lehigh Valley railroad, has been promoted to Division Freight Agent of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Hartford, and transferred to that city. He will remove his family there soon.

Daniel Singley, one of the oldest residents of Beaver Valley was in town Monday. Two of his sons who are now in middle life, were with him. Mr. Singley is ready to cast his democratic vote, and hopes to see Cleveland elected. There are nearly six thousand voters in Columbia county who share the same hope with him.

For The World's Fair.

Charles P. Armstrong has sent to the State College, at the request of the Board of World's Fair Commissioners, a piece of stone from his quarry above town. It will be dressed into a block a cubic foot in dimensions, the different sides being finished in different ways to show the capabilities of the stone. It will be sent to Chicago, and there placed on exhibition at the World's Fair.

The Big Fair at Hughesville. Special Tickets via Reading Railroad.

The Lycoming County Fair will be held at Hughesville on October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, and its attractions will be unusually fine. The Reading Railroad will sell special round trip tickets on the above dates good to return until October 8th, at greatly reduced rates. Particulars as to fares and trains may be obtained at Reading Railroad ticket offices.

Lutherans in Session.

The North Branch Conference of the Susquehanna Synod of the Lutheran church met in the Briarcreek pastorate on Monday of this week and lasted until Wednesday noon. The discussions were all on practical subjects and intensely interesting. Besides the routine business it was decided to organize a Lutheran Congregation in Berwick at once, and steps were taken to that end.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bloom Poor District, held last Saturday, Thomas McBride the present steward was re-appointed for a period of three years to commence with April 1st 1893. Mr. McBride has been a faithful steward and this appointment is a recognition of his worth.

Four emigrants who came over on the steamer Normannia, and who had been held in quarantine in New York for twenty one days, arrived in Bloomsburg on Monday night and went up the B. & S. to the lumber camp above Central. Their names are Joseph Kanous, Danias Schlasark, Ludwig Jesdicik, and John Miclic.

The opening of the Sullivan Driving Park and Fair Association at Dushore, Pa., will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 11, 12, and 13. One thousand dollars are offered in premiums. F. P. Vincent is the Secretary.

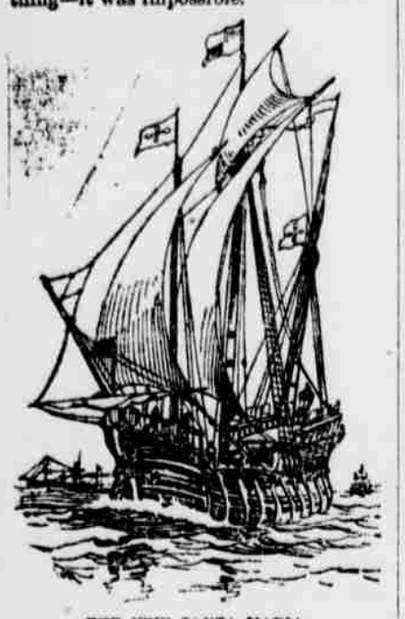
Two large cakes of ice stood in front of the court house on Tuesday. They came from the Ice Plant, and one of them contained several ears of corn, and the other a slice of water melon, some grapes and other fruit. Though the ice stood in the sun all day it melted very slowly.

FAMED SANTA MARIA.

COLUMBUS' FLAGSHIP COMPARED WITH MODERN SAILING VESSELS.

The Wonder to the Mariner of Today Is How the Navigator Crossed the Ocean in His Little Caravel—A Facsimile for the World's Fair.

Spain is now in the midst of a series of fetes in commemoration of the discovery of America which will last till late in October. On the 3d of August, date of the sailing of Columbus from Palos, the jubilation began, and of all the sights the exact reproduction of the flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria, excited most amazement. Among the sailors in the vast gathering there was a loud chorus of astonishment and unbelief. Almost unanimously they declared that such a ship had not done the thing—it was impossible.



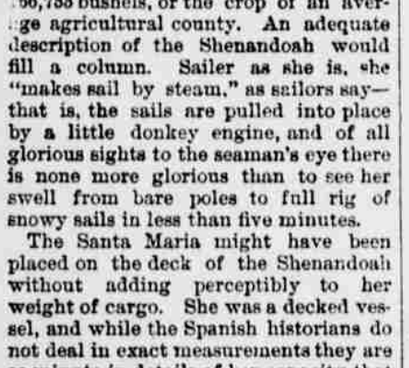
THE NEW SANTA MARIA.

It is indeed hard to believe that the little caravel of 240 tons at the outside could have made such a voyage, and when one compares it with the large sailing vessels of today he may well be incredulous. With the achievements of steam and practical science we are tolerably familiar, but the fact then (though sailing vessels antedate written history, the progress therein since 1492 is as great as in anything else) comes to one as a great surprise. Compare the little Santa Maria with, for instance, the magnificent Shenandoah, the American four masted bark and queen of all sailing vessels, which a few months ago went from San Francisco to Liverpool with 5,002 tons of wheat on board.

Consider first the big sailer. The Shenandoah, commanded by Captain Murphy, was one of the five which left the Bay of San Francisco last year on the famous race around the Horn. They sailed at high tide, of necessity, as they drew twenty-seven feet of water. The weight of wheat aboard, 5,002 tons, was the greatest cargo of the kind ever placed in a vessel and equivalent to 166,733 bushels, or the crop of an average agricultural county. An adequate description of the Shenandoah would fill a column. Sailer as she is, she "makes sail by steam," as sailors say—that is, the sails are pulled into place by a little donkey engine, and of all glorious sights to the seaman's eye there is none more glorious than to see her swell from bare poles to full rig of snowy sails in less than five minutes.

The Santa Maria might have been placed on the deck of the Shenandoah without adding perceptibly to her weight of cargo. She was a decked vessel, and while the Spanish historians do not deal in exact measurements they are so minute in details of her capacity that her size is known. Captain Gustavus W. Fox, after a very careful calculation, declares that her length was "63 feet over all and 57 feet along her keel," with 20 feet beam and 10½ feet in depth. Her crew consisted of fifty seamen, and in the list are found the names of one Englishman and one Irishman. It is really a pity that this list is not certainly authentic; it would be interesting to know the name of the first Irish emigrant to America. This historic vessel was wrecked on Christmas eve, 1492, on the coast of Hispaniola, a calamity due to the gross carelessness of the sailing master.

Small as she was, her consorts, the Pinta and the Nina, were considerably smaller, being mere barks, called caravels, without decks, unless the high prow and stern may be so called. In the



THE SHENANDOAH.

center such a vessel was absolutely open and in no respect superior to the fishing craft and other light coasting vessels of today. That men should have been willing to dare the passage of the stormy Atlantic in such craft gives us a high idea of their courage, and as a matter of fact only Columbus, Las Casas, the Pinzons and two or three other mad enthusiasts were willing. The crew consisted chiefly of desperate characters compelled to take the trip. Many were released from prison to go, and some had been condemned to death and voluntered as a bare chance for life.

Our astonishment is but slightly mitigated when we read that Columbus did not ask for large vessels, for there were many in the Spanish ports larger than these. He firmly believed that the voyage would be comparatively short and the sea where he was going always smooth, and he particularly requested such vessels as would enable him to run close in along the shores and sail up the rivers. On his third voyage, when he actually reached South America, he complained of the size of his vessel, which rendered coast exploration difficult.

The Spanish authorities declare that the Santa Maria of 1892 is an exact reproduction in every detail of that of 1492. It has the same old fashioned shape, the same primitive masts, riggings and sails, and even the same armament of falconets and mortars, halberds and arquebuses. The cabin of the commander is furnished in the style of the Fifteenth century, and its table is littered with maps, documents and nautical instruments of the period. Finally, its mastheads are decorated with the royal standards of Castille and Leon, in exact imitation of the flags which Columbus planted in the New World on Oct. 12, 1492. The vessel is manned by an excellent crew, obtained from among the fishermen and sailors of Cadiz and San Fernando, and placed under the orders of a detachment of officers of the royal navy.

At the opening of the Spanish fetes, on Aug. 3, the war vessels of all nations were at Huelva to salute the new Santa Maria on her first voyage down the river, and her entrance into the Bay of Cadiz was greeted by deafening salvos. As there was almost a dead calm, however, she had to be taken in tow by a gunboat, which marred the representation somewhat. Later, however, she sailed out beautifully on the route taken by Columbus, and returned to receive renewed salutes. At this naval congress of nations the fact was humorously commented on that Columbus took with him for interpreter a scholar who knew Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Coptic and Armenian, in addition to Spanish; that this learned gentleman was a failure in the New World, and that the first to master any of the Indian tongues were the most illiterate sailors. But this is an oft repeated experience.

J. H. BRADLEY.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

She Wrote the Ode for the Columbus Day Celebration.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor, the descendant of a highly honored New England family, was born at Henniker, N. H. In early life she became a contributor to the best literary publications and published a volume of poems, mostly patriotic, which gave her a leading place among American poets. After traveling extensively in the east she wrote "A Russian Journey" in a vivid, picturesque Latin style, which has become a classic.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Her later poems have been slowly produced, but are everywhere held to be masterpieces of art and among the strongest voices of patriotism in our literature. She lives much of the time in Boston and at Framingham, Mass.

Miss Proctor was honored by the committee of the popular Columbus Day celebration soliciting her to write the ode which is to be rendered in every locality of America on Oct. 21. The lyric is the result of months of labor, and will take permanent rank as one of the foremost poems ever written on America.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

He Recommends the General Observance of Columbus Day on Oct. 21.

Whereas, by a joint resolution, approved June 29, 1892, it was resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, "That the president of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, on the 21st of October, 1892, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly;"

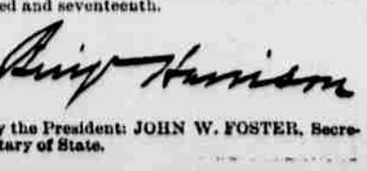
Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, Oct. 21, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people so far as possible cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life.

Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demonstration. Let the national flag float over every school house in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer, and for the divine care and guidance which have directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.



By the President: JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

WOMAN'S WORK AND AIMS.

The Queen of Italy is organizing a superb show of native Italian lace for the World's Fair.

The Duchess of Abercorn and the Countess of Aberdeen have collected £5,000 to be used in making a suitable display at Chicago of the women's industries of Ireland.

Mrs. Osborne, a widow, has cleared $5,000 to $6,000 a year from her ranch near Salt Lake City. She raises vegetables. Lately she added a chicken ranch and two incubators and expects to clear $10,000 a year.

Madame Jeanne Chauvin has presented herself before the faculty of the University of Paris as a candidate for the degree of doctor of laws. Her thesis will treat of the professions open to women, and the historic evolution of the position of women in society.

Mrs. Rosa Holub, who shared the thrilling experiences of her husband's expedition to Central Africa during four years, beginning in 1883, has been honored by the Emperor of Austria with a special medal in recognition of her bravery and services on that memorable journey.

The most interesting person present at the meeting of Black Hawk survivors at Freeport, Ill., was Mrs. William Lewhorn, of Lena, Ill. She was in the fort at Apple River at the time of Black Hawk's murderous attack, and dealt out powder and shot to the defending soldiers.

The latest work of Miss Mary Tillinghast, of New York, is the stained glass window designed for the new Alumnæ Hall of the Western Female Seminary, at Oxford, Ohio. It is to be presented to the seminary by the class of 1866, and will be sent first to the World's Fair for exhibition.

The German Empress has written to the Minister for Education to bring in a bill forbidding young girls to enter any museum or other show except in the company of their teachers or parents, as Her Majesty has noticed that the waxwork shows in Berlin often contain things very unfitting for young girls to see.

Miss Elliot, the daughter of the late Dean of Bristol, has given a valuable present to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, in the shape of twenty-two volumes of collections made by her father for a bibliography of all books on religious subjects from the fifteenth century down to 1825, arranged chronologically.

Marianne North, who spent her time and talent in painting flora of the tropical regions of the earth, was one of the busiest of women. In fifteen years of travel she visited North and South America, Africa, Hindostan, Japan, the West Indies, and Australasia. Her first introduction to the public was through the loan of her pictures to the South Kensington Museum.

Miss Eliza Gordon Browning, who belongs to a family identified with the literary and poetical history of Indiana, has been elected librarian of the Public Library of Indianapolis. She became an employe of the library twelve years ago, and for years was the assistant librarian. The institution—a large circulating library with a full corps of assistants—is soon to be removed to a fine new building now being erected.

Mrs. Phebe Taber Willets, of Roslyn, Long Island, has been for some years a practical stockraiser. She has a fine herd of Guernsey cattle, and some excellent trotting stock, bred under her own supervision. Starting at first with butter making, she turned her attention to the breeding and raising of cows. The result of her labors is one of the finest herds on Long Island, and first class butter, bringing fifty cents per pound.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

The gray rat came to Europe from India by way of Russia.

Gold was mined in Egypt and the Eastern Empire 1800 B.C.

In 1635 John Blackstone sold the site of the city of Boston for $150.

As late as 1772 women rode astride. Side saddles are modern inventions.

The market price of a wife in Equatorial Africa is ten bundles of hairpins.

The tall hat worn by men first appeared in France nearly 500 years ago.

When terrified an ostrich travels at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour.

Playing cards have been known for 500 years, but their origin is lost in mystery.

St. Martin's, Canterbury, is said to be the oldest church in England. It was built about A.D. 360.

Edison has invented a torpedo with which twenty-five men can hold a fort against 1,000,000 enemies.

A hippometer invented by a French officer, will measure the paces and ground covered by a horse.

The longest animal known to exist at the present time is the rorqual, which averages one hundred feet in length.

The forty-first chapter of Genesis, fourteenth verse, contains the earliest reference to shaving of the beard, where it is told of Joseph that he shaved himself.

King Shen Kung, of China, is said to have discovered tea entirely by accident. While replenishing a fire made of branches of the tea plant some of the leaves fell into the pot in which he was boiling his supper, and ever since that date—2,696 B.C.—the Chinese people have been tea drinkers.

Colonel Wachoupe, who antagonized Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian, is one of the most popular residents in the district—a big, frank and good-natured Scot, with a record as an officer of the Black Watch in Ashantee and Egypt. He has been several years engaged in nursing the Midlothian constituency for just such a shake-up as he gave the G. O. M. during the last campaign.

PHILLIPS'.

The shade of a parasol is a very acceptable thing in the summer months, but the reputation of Philips' cafe and Bakery cannot be thrown in the shade at any time the year round. Bread and cakes fresh every day. We are sole agents for Tenney's fine candies: Ice Cream always: Catering for parties and weddings a specialty. Special terms to regular boarders in the Cafe.

M. M. PHILLIPS & SON.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ELMIRA
School of Commerce
AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Stenography, Type-writing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and all branches leading to a thorough business education. **A practical institution**, preparing its pupils for success in **business**. Terms moderate. No charge for situations. Write for catalogue. N. A. Miller, Pres't Elmira, N. Y.

Pimples, Black-Heads, IN FACT.

We must all have new, rich blood, which is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, Dr. LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Diseases, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood, Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the ace remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

THE SELLERS MEDICINE CO.
PITTSBURGH PA.

DR. SANDEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT

LATEST PATENTS-BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.

Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state. Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY is the greatest boon ever offered weak men; FREE WITH ALL BELTS. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Send for large illustrated pamphlets, sealed, free by mail. Address

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.
No. 319 Broadway, NEW YORK.

KEMP THE ARTIST.

Makes now the finest PORTRAITS and CRAYONS. Is having his Gallery remodled and fitted up in fine style, and the only first class north light in the county.

12 CABINETS $1.00.

Also having a wagon on the road fitted with the latest improvements for taking in views, Portraits and Tintypes, will call at your door without extra charge. Reserve your photos as we carry a full line copying samples till we call at your place.

Drop us a postal card and we will set a day to call on you.

Gallery Main St., next to St. Elmo Hotel,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased, have been granted to H. H. Grotz, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. H. GROTZ,
Executor.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful when all Remedies FAIL. Ills. book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.

J. G. WELLS

Has received a fine lot of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and DECORATED CHINA.

See the Display in his Windows

Special attention given to the repairing of Watches and Clocks.

EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE WHEN GLASSES ARE PURCHASED.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

"Well Bred, Soon Wed," Girls Who Use

SAPOLIO

are Quickly Married. Try it in Your Next House-Cleaning.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

IS BUSINESS DULL WITH YOU?

ADVERTISING IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR DULLNESS.

•TRY•IT•

AND SEE YOUR STORE FILL WITH CUSTOMERS.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

OR OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

LOST MANHOOD!

BEFORE AND AFTER USE.

"NERVITIS" (Piver's French Nerve Remedy) is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervousness, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power in either sex, caused by over-exertion or youthful indiscretion, which ultimately lead to Insanity, Consumption and Insanity. Price, $1.00 a package. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund money. By mail to any address. PIVER'S REMEDY CO., Toledo, O.

A FEW CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK MALES

For Sale Cheap.

These birds are pure bred and will score from eighty to ninety points.

W. B. GERMAN,

Millville, Pa.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Choice Efforts in the New York World's Prize Competition.

O ye people of Columbia,
Why listen to your fears
For the purchase of your fathers—
For their blood and for their tears?
For redemption day is coming,
Ye have yet a thousand years.
Then forward, men, march on!
A thousand years await Columbia!
A thousand years shall hail Columbia!
A thousand years—my own Columbia!
Then forward, men, march on!

Have ye homes ye would surrender,
Have ye freedom ye would sell
With the glory in the story
Of your sires, when they fell?
Are your foes become too many
Or too mighty to repel?
Then forward, men, march on!

Shall false Cæsar hold the balance
For labor and its lord?
Shall false tribute bare your tables
To increase the pirate's hoard?
Shall the right between the cabin
And the palace be restored?
Then forward, men, march on!

There's a cry among the needy,
There are wrongs that cannot hide;
For the robber takes the harvest,
And the reaper is denied;
Ye have trusted, ye have waited,
And your warning is defied.
Then forward, men, march on!

In the temple of the tyrant
There's an image made of gold,
Where its worshipers are gathered
And are sporting as of old;
But a Samson now is feeling
For her pillars, I am told.
Then forward, men, march on!

O ye pharaohs, mad and mighty,
There's a mightier than ye,
Who hath sounded forth the promise
That the nations shall be free.
He will give the rod to Moses,
And the rod shall smite the sea.
Then forward, men, march on!

Campaign Song.

[Air—"When Johnnie Comes Marching Home."]

In eighteen hundred and ninety-three,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
The laboring man will have his liberty,
Hurrah! Hurrah?
Come out, ye men, both weak and strong,
Let Grover Cleveland lead your throng,
And we'll all rejoice when
Grover comes marching home.

When Grover comes marching home again,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll give him a hearty welcome then,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
The men will cheer, the boys will shout,
The ladies they will all turn out,
And we'll all rejoice when
Grover comes marching home.

We'll lay high tariff on the shelf,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Let McKinley have it all to himself,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
The rich and poor alike will be
When Cleveland takes his seat in ninety-three,
And we'll all rejoice when
Grover comes marching home.

Then, all ye women large and small,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Influence your husbands short or tall,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
To go to the polls and vote next fall
For Cleveland, the one who will help you all,
And we'll all rejoice when
Grover comes marching home.

Get ready for the jubilee,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
To give your hero three times three,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
On election day with one assent
Make Grover Cleveland your president,
And we'll all rejoice when
Grover comes marching home.

Hail to the Chieftains.

[Air—"The Old Oaken Bucket."]

Hail to thee! Hail to thee! Cleveland, the fearless!
Our hearts and our voices sing greeting to you!
Cleveland and Stevenson, champions peerless,
These are our chieftains, so leal and so true!
Around them we'll gather: we'll follow their standard!
"Reform" is emblazoned on every fold.
The trustmen are quaking, the tariffmen shaking—
They hear the war bugle of Cleveland the Bold.

Hail to our chieftains, the hope of the toilers,
Friends of the millions by tariff oppressed:
Foes of the force bill and tyranny's foilers,
Hostile to hirelings to crush the distressed.
Around them we'll gather; we'll follow their standard!
"Reform" is emblazoned on every fold.
The trustmen are quaking, the tariffmen shaking—
They hear the war bugle of Cleveland the Bold.

Hail to the chieftains uplifting the banner,
"Commerce unfettered and battle flags furled!"
Hail the successor of Raum and of Tanner!
Hail to our helpers! All hail to The World!
Around them we'll gather: we'll follow their standard!
"Reform" is emblazoned on every fold.
The trustmen are quaking, the tariffmen shaking—
They hear the war bugle of Cleveland the Bold.

The Fat Friers.

[Air—"Tit Willow."]

In the Capitol's halls some monopolists sat,
Singing boodle, 'tis boodle, 'tis boodle!
Some looked mournful and hungry, but most were quite fat,
Singing boodle, 'tis boodle, 'tis boodle!

Old Benjamin spoke and said: "What shall we do?
Protection is 'busted' and monopoly too,
And Republicans now are so scarce and so few,
O boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle!"

Then McKinley arose and proceeded to spout:
"O boodle, yes, boodle, 'tis boodle!
Fry fat for the canvass, knock Democrats out,
With boodle, O boodle, yes, boodle!

"For if Grover once gets in the president's chair,
Monopoly never again will be there,
And workmen will live on monopolists' fare,
O boodle, yes, boodle, dear boodle!

"Then we'll whoop up protection, down tariff reform,
Singing boodle, yes, boodle, 'tis boodle!
Grow fat on the earnings of poor men forlorn,
Singing boodle, 'tis boodle, yes, boodle!

"Then we'll try our hardest to shut Grover out.
For if he's elected we're all up the spout,
And then we shall have no more chance to shout
For boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle!"

Hail the Chieftain.

[Air—"Hail, Columbia!"]

Hail the chieftain! Hail the man!
Gallant leader of our band!
True and faithful hath he been,
True and faithful hath he been.
The people call him in this hour,
To his strong hand commit the power
That shapes their future destiny,
Trusting his stern integrity.
Now their clarion voices ring,
Now a tribute gladly being,
O'er his brow a garland fling,
And his praises loud they sing.
Cleveland to the front once more!
Lead us as in eighty-four.

Bring out the banner of the free—
The good old flag, Democracy!
Leading now to victory,
Leading now to victory!
It is the flag the union speaks,
Every loyal bosom beats
As floats this banner in the breeze,
Free on the land, free on the seas.
Cleveland leads our gallant host,
Stevenson, our party's boast,
Statesmen true and tried are they,
Calling freemen to the fray.
In triumph shall our banner wave
O'er the gallant and the brave!

Cleveland, the Choice of the Nation.

[Air—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."]

To Cleveland, the choice of the nation,
The hosts of Democracy turn
With thunders of glad acclamation,
While the watchfires of Liberty burn.
Where the plains our broad rivers are laving,
Where our mountain peaks gleam with bright hue,
The banners of Cleveland are waving.
Upheld by the brave, strong and true.

In Cleveland for head of the nation
The land will avow its belief;
From the yoke of excessive taxation
We look for the coming relief.
The people no longer'll be slaving,
While robbers their burdens renew;
For the banners of Cleveland are waving,
Upheld by the brave, strong and true.

On Cleveland, the pledge of true union,
The robe of the fathers will rest,
With the shades of the great in communion—
Our country with harmony blest.
For affection fraternal we're craving,
From the lakes to the gulf waters blue;
While the banners of Cleveland are waving,
Upheld by the brave, strong and true.

Cleveland Is Our Leader.

A mighty host is moving
In harmony along;
They come to save the Union
From the oppressor's wrong.

CHORUS.

I hear the troops a-coming;
They are eager for the fray;
Cleveland is the leader,
Monopoly their prey.

Once again our leader
Is fighting for the right;
Stevenson will aid him
To conquer in the fight.

Our "Homestead" is invaded,
Carnegie holds sway,
Rise in your might, ye workmen:
Protection you must slay

The millionaires defy you,
The G. O. P.'s their friend;
Let us slay protection
And Pinkertonism end.

New Jersey's Next Governor.

Judge George T. Werts will be the next governor of New Jersey, for he was recently nominated for that high office by the Democrats, and that is tantamount to an election.

Mr. Werts was born at Hackettstown, N. J., March 24, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1867. He was recorder of Morristown from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and served as mayor of that town, having been elected in May, 1886, for a term of two years and

JUDGE GEORGE T. WERTS.

re-elected in May, 1888 and 1890. He served as president of the senate during the session of 1889, when he discharged the duties of the office with much ability and impartiality.

After an exciting contest he was re-elected senator in 1889 by a plurality of 192 over Melvin S. Condit, one of the most popular Republicans in Morris county. The senator drafted the new ballot reform law and also the new liquor license law. He was appointed a justice of the state supreme court Feb. 8, 1892, and has made an enviable reputation for himself on the bench.

Robbery Under the Form of Law.

The fact is there is no constitutional authority for a protective tariff as a protective tariff separate and apart from the idea of revenue, and all enactments that take from one man money for the benefit of another man, although he be engaged in an enterprise which is of value to the public, are simple robbery under the form of law, and are so pronounced by the supreme court of the United States.—Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

Trying to Multiply Issues.

Blaine and Harrison's attacks on the state banks are clearly intended to multiply issues in the campaign and divert attention from the tariff. It won't work. The more the Republicans divide their forces the more complete and demoralizing will be their defeat in November.—Nashua (N. H.) Gazette.

Ben's Impossible Task.

The little featherweight attempts to knock out his bad record.—St. Louis Republic.

Price of Sugar.

ONE FIGURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

The price of sugar is very like the mercury in a thermometer—fluctuating, one minute down and the next up. The sugar trust controls the entire output and the price is the same the country over. For nearly a year the price was the same only in the New England and Middle states. About two months ago the wholesale dealers of Pennsylvania sent a petition to the sugar refining company asking that organization to make the price uniform throughout the United States. Prior to this request the Wholesale dealers' association of the United States sent a similar request which, with that from Pennsylvania, was held in consideration for some months. The dealers began to feel discouraged about it and thought their request would never be granted, but on September 12 they were agreeably surprised by receiving a notice that after that date the figure would be the same.

There has been no change in prices since September 17, but it has occurred that word would be received from the trust saying sugar should be sold at such a figure and half an hour after word would come that an advance should be made. Four and five changes have been made in one day.

In fixing the figure the same throughout the United States the trust allows, in addition to the usual discounts, an additional discount of one-eighth of one cent per pound to all grocers who will certify that they have not sold sugar below the prices posted daily by the refining company. This additional discount is equal to about $40 on purchase of one hundred barrels. A similar arrangement was made some time ago with Philadelphia wholesale grocers.

On the back of the invoice furnished by the sugar company are printed terms and conditions of the proposed new system. A grocer upon certifying that he has obeyed these terms is entitle to receive the promised rebate. This is really a matter of good faith, the trust believing that grocers will not certify to a state of facts which may not be true.

Some of the organizations of wholesale grocers, especially those doing business in the West, have long wanted to make an arrangement of this kind upon a basis insuring them a greater profit. They proposed a rebate amounting to one-fourth cent per pound. The trust declined to enter into any such arrangement, believing that the plan in hand would work better. It has been said by grocers that with the very slight margin of profit in sugar it can hardly pay to handle it upon the terms proposed by the trust.

The usual practice seems to be to sell sugar for about its purchase price, the profit being in the rebate. This amounts to forty cents per barrel. Including carting and handling, the actual cost of doing business in sugar is estimated at from sixty to seventy-five cents per barrel.

A man who practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says.

TOLEDO, O., Jan 10, 1887.

Messrs F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effects are wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. Gorsuch, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. 9-28-3t

The plague of breaking lamp-chimneys is abroad in the land. There are two sorts of chimneys; brittle and tough. Ninety-nine in a hundred are brittle. The worst are imported from Germany. The best are Macbeth's "Pearl-top" & "Pearl-glass."

Two sorts as to workmanship; fine and coarse. The fine are Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass." The coarse are rough and out of proportion; misfits and misshapen; they do not make a good draft; they smoke.

Two sorts as to glass; transparent and gray. "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass" are clear, fine and tough—not tough against accident—tough against heat.

Call for "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass" chimneys.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is a Mistake

To avoid Chestnut Street to get low prices for Clothing. We do not ask "Chestnut Street high prices" for our goods. We give you better clothes and lower prices than is asked in the stores on other streets. You need not take our word for it. A ten minute look will convince you that we are right.

Browning, King & Co.

Leading American Clothiers,

910 and 912 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WARREN A. REED. *Opposite Post Office.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

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Photographers.
Only the best work done. Finest effects in light, and shade, negatives retouched; and modeled for superior finish. Copying viewing and life size crayons.
Over H. L. Clark & Son's store.
BLOOMSBURG.

FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP.
No other School can do as much for Young Men and Women as

PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE
1709 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
You pay us $50. We educate and assist you to a GOOD SITUATION.
Can you ask more? Circulars free if you name this paper.

SPRING TONIC
And Blood Purifier

Proves its worth with the first bottle. It is Popular as a Tonic, Popular as a Blood Purifier, Popular to take as it is agreeable to all; Popular for Children, as it acts readily and leaves no bad results; Popular in prices, as it is within the reach of all. Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists. Only 50c a bottle.

We use Alcohol

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c.

and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be cheap at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to accomplish this we offer a reward of

$10,000

for a recipe which will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-spots, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials.

G. C. BITTNER & CO.,
TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

READ THIS.

DOLLARS OFF.

When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.

Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GRATEFUL;—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

That Lawn Mower.

A WICKED HUSBAND PLAYS IT ON A FOND AND FOOLISH WIFE.

From the Lewiston Journal.

A Belfast (Me). woman got indignant, the other day, at the shabby appearance of the lawn about her house. After mowing down her husband with wrath, she was soon on the lawn herself with the lawn mower. Back and forth she pushed the machine, while the sun beamed soft and melting on the down-trodden woman and everything else.

From a shady nook her husband timidly watched her determined display. For an hour, in which she must have traveled a dozen miles, she worked, but, sad to relate, not a blade of grass bowed to her indignant endeavors.

Finally her husband picked up courage enough to address her:

"Hadn't you better turn the machine over, my dear?"

She did turn the machine over—into the gutter—and swept into the house with a look that kept her husband at a distance for several days.

The Testimonials

Published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are not extravagant, are not "written up" nor are they from its employes. They are facts, and prove that Hood's Sarsparilla possesses obsolute merits and is worthy the full confidence of the people.

HOOD'S PILLS are more vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

Brigandage in Sicily.

CHILDREN BEHEADED AND THEIR BODIES FED TO DOGS AND HOGS.

The British Consul at Palermo, in his report to the Foreign Office, gives startling details regarding brigandage. The whole island of Sicily, he says, is infested with bands of robbers who capture large landed proprietors and hide them in caves in the mountains until they are ransomed. Farmers are plundered of horses and cattle, while peasants who are suspected of being informers are persecuted, tortured or murdered outright. Great landowners living within four hours of Palermo are afraid to remain on their estates unless they are surrounded by private mounted guards.

The band, led by a brigand named Samauw, is the most terrible of all the numerous bands in the island. The outrages perpetrated by them call for speedy vengeance, and their immunity from punishment is due entirely to the supineness of the government. This band has committed many murders characterized by the greatest cruelty. Even children have not escaped the members of this gang of thieves and murderers. They have beheaded little boys and girls, cut their bodies in halves and then thrown the mutilated remains about the country for dogs and hogs to eat.

Many land owners who have invited the enmity of the brigands have been treacherously assassinated, while others who have fallen into their hands have been condemned to death by slow torture.

The difficulty met with in trying to suppress these murderous bands, if any really determined attempt is ever made, is due to the fact that a large number of the people provide the brigands with supplies at high prices, and are, therefore, unwilling to give any information that would lead to their capture. In other cases where the peasants might give information they are terrified by the threats of vengeance made by the brigands themselves and their friends, and consequently when they are questioned they declare they know nothing about the bands of robbers who are devastating the country.

Some time ago the American Consul at Palermo made a report similar to the above to the State Department at Washington. When it became known that the American Consul had made the report mentioned the Italian Government indignantly denied his statements and privately demanded of the United States Government that he be recalled. This demand was complied with. No one acquainted with the facts has the slightest doubt that the report of the American official was correct in every particular.

Her Ruling Passion

He (humbly, after being accepted). "I know I am not worthy of you! Tell me, my beautiful darling, what you saw in such a plain sort of fellow to—do you know I was dreadfully afraid you were going to refuse me!"

She. "I did intend to; but you know my weakness. I never could resist a bargain, and when you proposed you did look so awfully cheap! How could I let you go?"

Up in Arms.

"I noticed that the dogs were up in arms this morning when the dog-catchers were around."

"Bit the fellows, eh? Glad of it."

"No, nothing of the kind."

"What then?"

"Why, up in the arms of the people who were keeping them away from the dog-catchers."

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

—PUBLISHED BY—

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.

THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.

JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.

THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.

DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson,	Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Guss
John O. James,	William Molan,
James Duffey,	Charles D. Breck,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Lathrop,	T. C. Hippie,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Himmelreich
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan.
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Leibel,	Thomas McDowell,
Cornelius W. Bull,	Wm. G. Yuengling,
J. K. P. Hall,	John Conway.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

S. P. WOLVERTON,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

ANDREW L. FRITZ,

The Board of World's Fair Managers of Pennsylvania, assistant to the Executive Commissioner, Jere S. Black, Governor Pattison and staff, and other State officials, some of whom will be accompanied by their families, will go to Chicago on a special train of eight Pullman coaches, including dining cars, sleepers and observation coaches, for the dedication of the Columbian Exposition, on Thursday, October 20. The train will leave Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania Road at noon on the 18th, and will pick up members of the board west of Harrisburg along the route. The entire party will be quartered at the Victoria Hotel. The board will probably hold a meeting while at Chicago.

Cleveland and Pensions.

Gen. Sickles said at the recent meeting of the Grand Army:

"The people of the United States will see that no man is ever elected to an office of profit and trust in this country who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the rebellion."

Some of the more reckless of the Republican organs are parading this sentiment and applying it against Grover Cleveland.

If Gen. Sickles had meant to apply it to Mr. Cleveland he would have said so. He does not usually mince his words. As an honest and well informed though occasionally too impulsive man, Gen. Sickles could not have the Democratic candidate in his mind, because during President Cleveland's Administration more pensioners were put upon the rolls and more money was paid in pensions than had ever before been added or disbursed in the same length of time.

The only criticism that could with justice be brought against President Cleveland is that he signed too many rather than too few pension bills.

For 1886 7-8 Gen. Black, President Cleveland's Pension Commissioner, issued 359,452 certificates, exceeding by 168,231 the last three years of the preceding Republican Administration. The disbursements for the same period exceeded those of the Republican Commissioner by $34,000,000.

There were 345,000 pensioners on the list when President Cleveland assumed office. When he left there were 489,000—a gain of 144,000. The increase during the preceding four years of Republican rule was only 95,000.

President Cleveland vetoed exactly 250 private pension bills during his four years in office, all of them for good reasons. But he signed or permitted to become laws 1,825, which was 259 more than were approved by all the Presidents from Grant to Arthur, both inclusive.

Does this record look like hostility to soldiers or opposition to pensions? —*World.*

Cleveland's Letter.

The Ex-President Accepts the Democratic Nomination.

Issues of the Campaign.

A CLEAR AND CONCISE EXPOSITION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Tariff Reform and Other Questions.

On Monday Ex-President Cleveland issued his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President. It is addressed to William L. Wilson, chairman of the notification committee, and is as follows.

GENTLEMEN: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the national Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every Political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and employment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use or enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own! To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax-gatherer We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the profession of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutious rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

THE REPUBLICAN DOGMA.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil' been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

HOW LABOR IS AFFECTED.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people' defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of Republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our republic; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

TARIFF REFORM THE WATCHWORD.

Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek, by the application of just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair government aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party, comprising a majority of our people, is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

FOR AND WITH THE PEOPLE.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore, the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interefere with and control the suffrage of the States through general agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

NO DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENTS.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is, therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service.

SHOULD BE A ROLL OF HONOR.

But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill-desert and unvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The assurances to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order, is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

A generous hospitatilty, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it jnstify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to government approval and indorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

SOME PERSONAL REMARKS.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1892.

McClure Answers McKinley.

Last week Friday night Governor McKinley spoke at the Philadelphia Academy of Music ostensibly at the invitation of the Manufacturers' Club. He discussed the tariff from the republican stand point as exemplified in the McKinley tariff bill. On Monday night Col. A. K. McClure answered Major McKinley, and when he got through there was nothing left of McKinley or his bill. Col McClure's speech is long, but convincing and entertaining throughout. Here is a brief extract.

"There were good reasons why Mr. McKinley could not be permitted to open the Pandora box of tariff taxes in Philadelphia and before the Manufactures' Club. They had contracted by purchase for increased taxes upon the people, and McKinley, as Chairman of Ways and Means, was made the auditor to apportion the tariff-tax raiment of the people among its purchasers. [Laughter.] President Dolan lit up his exquisite college-professor face with its most fascinating smile as he planked down his $10,000 to help Quay get an honest election in New York in 1888 (Shouts of laughter), and he made his fellow woolen manufacturers follow his example. He promptly appeared before Auditor McKinley when sitting for distribution of the plunder, and was awarded the increased taxes on woolen he demanded. He had paid spot cash for it, and McKinley like an honest Auditor, gave him what he had paid for. [Laughter.] Mr. Dobson cheerfully gave his $10,000 to help Quay purify elections, and he and his fellow carpet contributors pleaded their contract before Auditor McKinley and were awarded their claim. [Laughter.] The Harrisons, the Spreckels and the Knights chipped in with their thousands and Auditor McKinley gave them free raw sugar and continued the tax on refined sugar. All have since sold out to the Sugar Trust because Auditor McKinley protected it, and Spreckels waved us a grateful farewell as he shook the dust of Philadelphia from his feet and hastened toward the setting sun with three millions or so as his award. Ex-Mayor Fitler gave his elegant John Hancock signature to his $10,000 check to make sure that Quay could maintain the integrity of the ballot (laughter), as did Mr. Disston, and they, like Jeff Davis only asked to be let alone. [Shouts of laughter.] The hayseeds of the farms were murmuring against high taxes on binder twine and American mechanics were inclined to revolt against paying more for Disston's saw and tools than foreign mechanics pay for them, and Auditor McKinley awarded them what they had paid for. He did shave Fitler down a little (laughter), but the Western hayseeds became so obstreperous that he had to bend or be broken, and binding twine was lowered. The only contract that Auditor McKinley had to reject was that of the Cattle Trust, headed by Armour, of Chicago. It had paid in heavily to back Quay in his battle for pure politics (laughter) and was promised a tax on hides that would have given the monopoly a clear $250,000 per year while the people paid the piper. Auditor McKinley recognized the claim as clearly just and he put it in his bill; but while our Philadelphia Congressmen were dumb as oysters although representing the largest shoe industry in the world Massachusetts and other New England Representaives served notice on Auditor McKinley that they would knock his whole tariff to kingdom come if he did not strike out the tax on hides. [Laughter.] He struck it out, as he is an obliging man and amiable gentleman, but when the representatives of the Cattle Trust came and said: "We paid for this in cold cash, and we'er going to get it, see!" (laughter) Auditor McKinley promptly restored the tax on hides. Again New England revolted, and again he struck it out, and he was finally compelled much against his stubborn sense of justice, to report his final distribution of tariff tax favors to contract purchasers with the Cattle Trust claim rejected. [Applause.] The McKinley tariff was thus made chiefly a jumble of contract taxes upon the people for the benefit of contributors to political debauchery, and it is not surprising that the contractors muzzled their champion when there was danger to their cause. [Applause.]

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1892.

Who will Mr. Harrison name to take his place as Czar of the republican campaign machine? is a question that is daily becoming more important to republicans. The condition of Mrs. Harrison is such that Mr. Harrison will not leave her long enough to hear and familiarize himself with the reports of those who have come here to inform him of the perilous condition of his campaign and to receive his orders, and there is little prospect of Mrs Harrison becoming well enough to permit him to resume control of the campaign. He has so far absolutely refused to talk politics with those who have tried to impress upon him the necessity for an immediate delegation of his power to some one else.

Steve Elkins has been sent for and he will try to get Mr. Harrison to name a new boss, and it is possible, indeed, would be probable, that Elkins would be the man if it were not that Mr. Harrison has always regarded Elkins as being tarred with the Blaine stick, and feared to trust him in matters affecting his own political welfare. He may have to do so now. There is no other member of the cabinet, excepting Charlie Foster, who has sufficient political sagacity and experience to do the work; so, unless he goes outside of the cabinet, one of these two men will probably be selected to wear the republican crown during the remainder of the campaign.

General disappointment has taken command of the republicans hereabouts. The first disappointment was caused by the flat failure to make the G. A. R. encampment a republican campaign gathering, and by the upsetting of all the plans that had been made with that end in view. Vice President Morton was approached and asked to lend his aid to carrying out those plans; he positively refused, and also informed those who broached the subject that if any attempt was made to bring politics into the encampment he would at once return to New York. It mattered not whether Mr. Morton acted as he felt about this or was actuated by a feeling of revenge and a desire to "get even" with those who kept him out of the Vice-President nomination at Minneapolis; it is enough to know that he helped to disarrange plans that would have been a disgrace both to the administration and to the G. A. R. had they been carried out. Another disappointment, and a big one it is too, is that caused by the knowledge that Senator Hill has gone actively to work to help carry New York for Cleveland and Stevenson just as those who know him best have maintained that he would at the proper time.

Great was the success of the G. A. R. encampment, in point of attendance and in the enjoyment of the enormous crowd of visitors, it did not escape the baleful shadow of the "nigger"—few things in this country do. It has just leaked out that the reception in the rotunda of the Capital building, which Congress by special act authorized Mrs. Gen. Logan and her lady associates to hold, and which so mysterously came to an end almost before it had fairly got started was spoilt by the aforesaid baleful shadow of the "nigger". It was stated at the time that the doors were closed in the faces of the thousands standing in line waiting their turn to pass through the rotunda, and reiterated in the local paper next day, that Mrs. Logan and her lady assistants had become so fatigued that it was physically impossible to continue the reception. The ladies may have been quite as near prostrated as they wished the public to believe they were, but it was not caused by the fatigue of standing to shake hands with those who got in before the doors were closed. Among those who accepted invitations to assist Mrs. Logan in receiving were the wives of three cabinet officials and a number of ladies prominent in the social circles of Washington, while a number of young army officials volunteered to make the presentations. When they arrived at the Capitol and proceeded to the rotunda they were surprised, and some of them shocked, to find that one of the receiving party was a "nigger", the wife of ex Senator Bruce. There was immediate rumpus, and as it could not be quieted, some of the ladies refusing to stand with her and some of the officials refusing to make presentations to her, the reception was brought to a close at the earliest possible moment, and to avoid a scandal during the encampment the story about the ladies being so much prostrated as to be unable to continue it was conceived and given out. Mrs. Logan has not improved her social status by inviting Bruce's wife to assist her at that reception, nor has she heard the last of it.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

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Comrades,	50	Love's Golden Dream,	50
God Bless Our Land,	25	Old Organ Blower,	40
Go Pretty Rose,	50	Our Last Waltz,	40
Guard the Flag,	40	Over the Mooulit Sea,	40
In Old Madrid,	50	Sweet Katie Conner,	40
Mary and John,	40	What is Love,	40

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Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

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Pretty PAPERS, 5c. Roll; Worth 4 to 6c. at Factory.
HANDSOME GILTS, 5c. Roll; Worth 8 to 12c. at Factory.
4 to 18 inch BORDERS, 1c. Yard; Worth 3 to 5c. at Factory.
4 to 18 inch BORDERS, Gilt, 2 to 5c. Yd.; Worth 4 to 20c. at Factory.

SEND 5c. IN STAMPS

To pay postage on over 100 Matched Samples.

P. H. CADY, Providence, R. I.

We refer to Adams Ex. Co., of Providence, and to over 100,000 pleased customers in every State in the Union. AGENTS WANTED. *Liberal inducements. Write for particulars.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

—PUBLISHED BY—

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson,	Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Guss
John O. James,	William Molan,
James Duffey,	Charles D. Breck,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Lathrop,	T. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Himmelreich
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan.
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Leibel,	Thomas McDowell,
Cornelius W. Bull,	Wm. G. Yuengling,
J. K. P. Hall,	John Conway.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

S. P. WOLVERTON,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

ANDREW L. FRITZ,

The Board of World's Fair Managers of Pennsylvania, assistant to the Executive Commissioner, Jere S. Black, Governor Pattison and staff, and other State officials, some of whom will be accompanied by their families, will go to Chicago on a special train of eight Pullman coaches, including dining cars, sleepers and observation coaches, for the dedication of the Columbian Exposition, on Thursday, October 20. The train will leave Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania Road at noon on the 18th, and will pick up members of the board west of Harrisburg along the route. The entire party will be quartered at the Victoria Hotel. The board will probably hold a meeting while at Chicago.

Cleveland and Pensions.

Gen. Sickles said at the recent meeting of the Grand Army:

"The people of the United States will see that no man is ever elected to an office of profit and trust in this country who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the rebellion."

Some of the more reckless of the Republican organs are parading this sentiment and applying it against Grover Cleveland.

If Gen. Sickles had meant to apply it to Mr. Cleveland he would have said so. He does not usually mince his words. As an honest and well informed though occasionally too impulsive man, Gen. Sickles could not have the Democratic candidate in his mind, because during President Cleveland's Administration more pensioners were put upon the rolls and more money was paid in pensions than had ever before been added or disbursed in the same length of time.

The only criticism that could with justice be brought against President Cleveland is that he signed too many rather than too few pension bills.

For 1886 7-8 Gen. Black, President Cleveland's Pension Commissioner, issued 350,452 certificates, exceeding by 168,231 the last three years of the preceding Republican Administration. The disbursements for the same period exceeded those of the Republican Commissioner by $34,000,000.

There were 345,000 pensioners on the list when President Cleveland assumed office. When he left there were 489,000—a gain of 144,000. The increase during the preceding four years of Republican rule was only 95,000.

President Cleveland vetoed exactly 250 private pension bills during his four years in office, all of them for good reasons. But he signed or permitted to become laws 1,825, which was 259 more than were approved by all the Presidents from Grant to Arthur, both inclusive.

Does this record look like hostility to soldiers or opposition to pensions? —*World.*

Cleveland's Letter.

The Ex-President Accepts the Democratic Nomination.

Issues of the Campaign.

A CLEAR AND CONCISE EXPOSITION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Tariff Reform and Other Questions.

On Monday Ex-President Cleveland issued his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President. It is addressed to William L. Wilson, chairman of the notification committee, and is as follows.

GENTLEMEN: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the national Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every Political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and employment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use or enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own! To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax-gatherer We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professionr of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutious rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

THE REPUBLICAN DOGMA.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil' been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

HOW LABOR IS AFFECTED.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people' defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of Republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our republic; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

TARIFF REFORM THE WATCHWORD.

Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek, by the application of just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair government aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party, comprising a majority of our people, is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

FOR AND WITH THE PEOPLE.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore, the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interefere with and control the suffrage of the States through general agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

NO DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENTS.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is, therefore their duty to secure for these whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service.

SHOULD BE A ROLL OF HONOR.

But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill-desert and unvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The assurances to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order, is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

A generous hospitatilty, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to government approval and indorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

SOME PERSONAL REMARKS.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1892.

McClure Answers McKinley.

Last week Friday night Governor McKinley spoke at the Philadelphia Academy of Music ostensibly at the invitation of the Manufacturers' Club. He discussed the tariff from the republican stand point as exemplified in the McKinley tariff bill. On Monday night Col. A. K. McClure answered Major McKinley, and when he got through there was nothing left of McKinley or his bill. Col McClure's speech is long, but convincing and entertaining throughout. Here is a brief extract.

"There were good reasons why Mr. McKinley could not be permitted to open the Pandora box of tariff taxes in Philadelphia and before the Manufactures' Club. They had contracted by purchase for increased taxes upon the people, and McKinley, as Chairman of Ways and Means, was made the auditor to apportion the tariff-tax raiment of the people among its purchasers. [Laughter.] President Dolan lit up his exquisite college-professor face with its most fascinating smile as he planked down his $10,000 to help Quay get an honest election in New York in 1888 (Shouts of laughter), and he made his fellow woolen manufacturers follow his example. He promptly appeared before Auditor McKinley when sitting for distribution of the plunder, and was awarded the increased taxes on woolen he demanded. He had paid spot cash for it, and McKinley like an honest Auditor, gave him what he had paid for. [Laughter.] Mr. Dobson cheerfully gave his $10,000 to help Quay purify elections, and he and his fellow carpet contributors pleaded their contract before Auditor McKinley and were awarded their claim. [Laughter.] The Harrisons, the Spreckels and the Knights chipped in with their thousands and Auditor McKinley gave them free raw sugar and continued the tax on refined sugar. All have since sold out to the Sugar Trust because Auditor McKinley protected it, and Spreckels waved us a grateful farewell as he shook the dust of Philadelphia from his feet and hastened toward the setting sun with three millions or so as his award. Ex-Mayor Fitler gave his elegant John Hancock signature to his $10,000 check to make sure that Quay could maintain the integrity of the ballot (laughter), as did Mr. Disston, and they, like Jeff Davis only asked to be let alone. [Shouts of laughter.] The hayseeds of the farms were murmuring against high taxes on binder twine and American mechanics were inclined to revolt against paying more for Disston's saw and tools than foreign mechanics pay for them, and Auditor McKinley awarded them what they had paid for. He did shave Fitler down a little (laughter), but the Western hayseeds became so obstreperous that he had to bend or be broken, and binding twine was lowered. The only contract that Auditor McKinley had to reject was that of the Cattle Trust, headed by Armour, of Chicago. It had paid so heavily to back Quay in his battle for pure politics (laughter) and was promised a tax on hides that would have given the monopoly a clear $250,000 per year while the people paid the piper. Auditor McKinley recognized the claim as clearly just and he put it in his bill; but while our Philadelphia Congressmen were dumb as oysters although representing the largest shoe industry in the world Massachusetts and other New England Representaives served notice on Auditor McKinley that they would knock his whole tariff to kingdom come if he did not strike out the tax on hides. [Laughter.] He struck it out, as he is an obliging man and amiable gentleman, but when the representatives of the Cattle Trust came and said: "We paid for this in cold cash, and we'er going to get it, see!" (laughter) Auditor McKinley promptly restored the tax on hides. Again New England revolted, and again he struck it out, and he was finally compelled much against his stubborn sense of justice, to report his final distribution of tariff tax favors to contract purchasers with the Cattle Trust claim rejected. [Applause.] The McKinley tariff was thus made chiefly a jumble of contract taxes upon the people for the benefit of contributors to political debauchery, and it is not surprising that the contractors muzzled their champion when there was danger to their cause. [Applause.]

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1892.

Who will Mr. Harrison name to take his place as Czar of the republican campaign machine? is a question that is daily becoming more important to republicans. The condition of Mrs. Harrison is such that Mr. Harrison will not leave her long enough to hear and familiarize himself with the reports of those who have come here to inform him of the perilous condition of his campaign and to receive his orders, and there is little prospect of Mrs Harrison becoming well enough to permit him to resume control of the campaign. He has so far absolutely refused to talk politics with those who have tried to impress upon him the necessity for an immediate delegation of his power to some one else.

Steve Elkins has been sent for and he will try to get Mr. Harrison to name a new boss, and it is possible, indeed, would be probable, that Elkins would be the man if it were not that Mr. Harrison has always regarded Elkins as being tarred with the Blaine stick, and feared to trust him in matters affecting his own political welfare. He may have to do so now. There is no other member of the cabinet, excepting Charlie Foster, who has sufficient political sagacity and experience to do the work; so, unless he goes outside of the cabinet, one of these two men will probably be selected to wear the republican crown during the remainder of the campaign.

General disappointment has taken command of the republicans hereabouts. The first disappointment was caused by the flat failure to make the G. A. R. encampment a republican campaign gathering, and by the upsetting of all the plans that had been made with that end in view. Vice President Morton was approached and asked to lend his aid to carrying out those plans; he positively refused, and also informed those who broached the subject that if any attempt was made to bring politics into the encampment he would at once return to New York. It mattered not whether Mr. Morton acted as he felt about this or was actuated by a feeling of revenge and a desire to "get even" with those who kept him out of the Vice-President nomination at Minneapolis; it is enough to know that he helped to disarrange plans that would have been a disgrace both to the administration and to the G. A. R. had they been carried out. Another disappointment, and a big one it is too, is that caused by the knowledge that Senator Hill has gone actively to work to help carry New York for Cleveland and Stevenson just as those who know him best have maintained that he would at the proper time.

Great was the success of the G. A. R. encampment, in point of attendance and in the enjoyment of the enormous crowd of visitors, it did not escape the baleful shadow of the "nigger"—few things in this country do. It has just leaked out that the reception in the rotunda of the Capital building, which Congress by special act authorized Mrs. Gen. Logan and her lady associates to hold, and which so mysterously came to an end almost before it had fairly got started' was spoilt by the aforesaid baleful shadow of the "nigger". It was stated at the time that the doors were closed in the faces of the thousands standing in line waiting their turn to pass through the rotunda, and reiterated in the local papers next day, that Mrs. Logan and her lady assistants had become so fatigued that it was physically impossible to continue the reception. The ladies may have been quite as near prostrated as they wished the public to believe they were, but it was not caused by the fatigue of standing to shake hands with those who got in before the doors were closed. Among those who accepted invitations to assist Mrs. Logan in receiving were the wives of three cabinet officials and a number of ladies prominent in the social circles of Washington, while a number of young army officials volunteered to make the presentations. When they arrived at the Capitol and proceeded to the rotunda they were surprised, and some of them shocked, to find that one of the receiving party was a "nigger", the wife of ex Senator Bruce. There was immediate rumpus, and as it could not be quieted, some of the ladies refusing to stand with her and some of the officials refusing to make presentations to her, the reception was brought to a close at the earliest possible moment, and to avoid a scandal during the encampment the story about the ladies being so much prostrated as to be unable to continue it was conceived and given out. Mrs. Logan has not improved her social status by inviting Bruce's wife to assist her at that reception, nor has she heard the last of it.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

Come and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

$6.55 PRESENT FREE!

Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music full sheet-music plates, handsome cover, including the following gems, unabridged:

Afterwards,	40	I've Worked Eight Hours,	40
Baby's Fast Asleep,	40	I Whistle and Wait,	40
Comrades,	50	Love's Golden Dream,	40
God Bless Our Land,	25	Old Organ Blower,	40
Go Pretty Rose,	50	Our Last Waltz,	40
Guard the Flag,	40	Over the Moonlit Sea,	40
In Old Madrid,	50	Sweet Katie Conner,	40
Mary and John,	40	What is Love,	40

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

TO DEMOCRATS.

Saturday, October 8, is the last day for paying taxes to secure a vote November 8th. If you can not find a tax receipt for taxes paid within two year, then go at once and pay your state or county tax, and thus help to swell the majority for Cleveland and Stevenson.

J. H. MERCER,
Chairman.

Solleder's store room has been repapered and painted.

The Briggs band of Shickshinny will attend the Bloomsburg Fair on Saturday, October 15th.

Saturday, October 8th is the last day for paying taxes, to insure a vote this fall.

William Dennis is running the barber shop on East street, near Giger's hotel.

Sherwood and Davidge have received a large St. Bernard dog at their Jamison City works.

See that your taxes are paid before Saturday, October 8th, if you expect to vote this fall.

E. A. Rawlings bought 20 pigs of Elliot Lemon of Fishingcreek on Monday.

W. B. Taylor with his workmen is making rapid progress with his work of grading Penn street.

The Steam Heating Company is making attachment to the new building at corner of Main and Iron streets, which will be heated by steam.

The Milton Fair is in operation this week. Next week you can take your choice between Berwick and Danville, or attend the fairs at both places.

A six year old son of C. M. Mc Caslin on Catharine street, died on Monday of diphtheretic croup, and was buried Thursday morning.

Prof. C. H. Albert has commenced the building of his dwelling on Normal Hill, and will push it to completion as rapidly as possible.

General John Pope died at the Soldier's Home at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 23rd inst, from nervous prostration.

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By the Court,

C. R. SAVIDGE, P. J.

8th judicial district, specially presiding.

Report of viewers in favor of widening road in Centre township, confirmed nisi.

Com. vs Jeremiah Gensel, Bigamy, nol pros. allowed.

Lorenz Buhler sworn and admitted to citizenship.

George Derr discharged as an insolvent debtor.

Report of sale of real estate of Jos. Watts, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Inquest in partition of estate of Alexander Carr, deceased, awarded.

Register's accounts presented and confirmed nisi.

Widows' appraisements confirmed nisi.

Com. vs Henry Applegate, assault and battery, not a true bill and County to pay cost.

Com. vs Wm Bahme, assault and battery, not a true bill and Wm. Snyder to pay cost.

Com. vs Wm. L. Snyder, assault and battery, not a true bill and Wm. Bahme the prosecutor to pay cost.

Com. vs Wilson Hauch, Nol. pros, allowed.

Com. vs Adolph Weber, not a true bill and G. W. Masteller, prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs Michael Horan, surety of peace, court discharged defendant and directed proscutrix, Bridget Horan, to pay costs.

Report of viewers in favor of county bridge in Sugarloaf township, near J. P. Fritz, confirmed nisi.

Report of sale of real estate of Benj. F. Peterman, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Isabella Hayes vs. D. M. Hayes, divorce, publication ordered.

Robt. Buckingham Esq. continued as auditor in the estate of Rose Runyon, deceased.

Geo. E. Elwell Esq. continued as auditor in the estate of Mary Snyder, deceased.

Kramer vs. Kramer, divorce, alias subpœna awarded.

Order of sale continued on estate of W. B. Creasy.

Attachment ordered for Archer Averill, a witness in the case of Com. vs John S. Mann.

John Witner excused as a juror.

Emanuel Hayes vs Elizabeth Hayes divorce decreed.

Com. vs William J. Stitzer, F. & B. true bill. Defendant pleads guilty in open court and receives the usual sentence.

Estate of Mathias Shaffer, deceased. Bids of Barton Shaffer and Ellsworth Shaffer for purpart 1 and 2 and decree filed.

Com. vs Isaac Schonfeld; perjury. The jury finds a verdict of not guilty; and W. G. Rook proescutor to pay the cost.

Estate of John Reefer, deceased, B. F. Zarr continued as auditor to report on first day of next term.

In re-application of Henry Gingher for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The case not being ready for hearing, the time for final hearing was fixed for the first Monday of next term and publication ordered.

In re-applcation for discharge of Abram Peterman under the insolvent laws, the hearing continued until next term.

Wm. Chrisman continued as auditor in the estate of Joseph O. Hess; to report Oct. 8.

W. G. Rook vs Annie Rook. Libel in divorce, Fred Ikeler appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Petition to change place of holding eleetion in West Greenwood township and decree of court filed.

Com. vs Chas. R. Holland, assault and battery. Verdict not guilty and prosecutor Joseph rIisky to pay costs.

Com. vs James R. Bibby, adultery. Attachment for A. F. Harman, witness. ordered by the court.

Com. vs Miner Munson, adultery, nol. pros allowed.

Com. vs Patrick Galligher, assault and battery. A true bill. Case continued and witnesses discharged.

Com. vs Silas Hoffnagle, assault and battery, a true bill.

Com. vs. Louis Stitzer, assault and battery, not a true bill and Ida Dural, procutrix, to pay the costs.

B. F. Zarr was continued as auditor in estate of John Keifer.

During Fair Best Photographs and Crayons at M'Killip Bros. Over Clark & Son's store.

I. W. Hartman & Son.

Our prelude on Bridges is deferred for the present for reasons——

A visit to our *Coat Room* will convince you that ours is the place for the latest styles, (all long coats, prices cut square in two, *half price.*)

We are now alive to business and in the market with a handsome line of Dress goods and trimmings, in cloths, in Henriettas, in Serges, and all the names you can think of. In domestics of all kinds, we make a sharp strike on extra good Muslins, Shirtings, Checks, Ginghams, red and white flannels, on wool and cotton Hosiery, on undrewear for Men, Ladies, Misses and Children, on Velvet and Silk Ribbons, on Tidies and Pillows, on Buttons and Gloves, etc. etc.

On the Grocery side we beat the county for fancy Dishes, Lamps, Glass ware &c.

When you come to our place, call and see

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease *Consumption*, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis* and all throat and lung *Maladies* He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York
Sept. 16, 1 yr.

WANTED Wide-awake workers everywhere for "SCHEPP'S Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $ (0,000; retail at $2.25.

SCHEPP'S cash or installments: mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. THOS. L. MARTIN, Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; PHOTOGRAPHS Miss ROSE ADAMS, Wooster, O., $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. HOWARD MADISON, Lyons, New York., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1.00. Books on Credit. Freight paid. Ad. Globe Bible Publishing Co., of the WORLD. 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 316 Dearborn St., Chicago Ill. 9-30-3m.

Taxes. Taxes. Taxes.

All persons intending to vote this fall must have paid a state or county tax of this state within two years and prior to one month from day of election, but must have been assessed two months before the election day.

OCTOBER 8th.—Marshall Vought of Mifflin will sell valuable real estate on the premises one week from Saturday, beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time he will also sell a two-horse power steam engine and boiler with ice-cream freezers and attachments.

Married.

On the 28th inst at the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. William H. Hidlay and Miss Ada Conner, both of Orangeville.

At the Lutheran parsonage on Wednesday evening the 28, by Rev. P. A. Heilman, Mr. Daniel Kashner and Miss Lydia Reeser, both of Bloomsburg.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? *Thousands say* Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has *cured* us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

H. J. CLARK & SON.

DRESS GOODS, full line of newest effects now open. The Popular *Storm Serges, Habit Cloths, Illuminating Suitings, Pelises, Crockadile Effects, Henriettas, Flat Serges, Chevrons, Black Dress Silks, Whip Cords,* Bengalines, Choice Plaids, &c., at lowest prices. See our 52 in. all wool Habit Cloths @ 78c. yd. 50 in. Black all wool French Serge @ $1.00 yd. Big line of Popular 25c goods.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The most complete line we have ever shown, Braids, Gimps, Beaded Goods and Girdles, Handsome buttons, Black Laces, New Featherine Edges, also, Velvets and Silks of all kinds.

Underwear and Hosiery. This department is now complete with a full line of Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Underwear of all kinds. See the Special Childs' Vest all wool at 10c. The Hosiery Stock is complete with Ladies', Mens', Children's and Infants' goods of all classes. See our 12½c. Ladies' fast black Hose and the best 25c. Reg. made Ladies' Hose sold.

LADIES' —AND— Children's COATS.

Full lines of New Garments now open.

1 lot of Ladies' Cheviot cloth Coats with full fur Shawl Collar at $5.00.

1 lot Cheviot Coats, Strap Seams, notched collar at $3.50.

1 lot of 34 in. Coats, Strap Seam, Melton Cloth ½ Silk Lined, 4 head ornaments full shawl collar @ $11.50, and lots of other styles and prices.

SUITS Ready-Made.

Ladies' Tailor Made Dresses, in Marlowe, Eaton and Reefer Styles. It will pay you to examine this line of goods, workmanship is first class in every respect. Styles and Materials of the latest. Prices moderate.

Corsets.

Full lines of W. C. C. goods, also the C. B. Try our 50c. corset and $1.00 goods.

Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes &c. Lot of Silkalene or Drapery 15 cent goods @ 10c yd.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS it will pay you to see.

Special values in Ladies' Coats, Misses' coats and Jackets.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Female Weakness Positive Cure.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 GENESSEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

During Fair Best Photographs and Crayons at M'Killip Bros. Over Clark & Son's Store.

For all school books and school supplies go to Mercer's Drug and Book store.

For Wall Paper and Window Shades go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Writing paper by the Box or Quire at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

Glasses fitted free of charge at J. G. Wells.' All workguaranteed.

Slates, Pencils, Pens, Inks, Tablets, and all school books at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

Deeds, single and double acknowledgement, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

A fine crayon portrait given with every $10 worth of goods purchased at J. A. Hess, the shoe dealer.

Don't fail to call at J. A. Hess', and examine his fine line of shoes for summer wear, Oxford Ties, etc., before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget that we sell all school books used at the Normal and Public schools. J. H. MERCER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Shuman, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will annexed, in the estate of George Shuman late of Mifflin township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. SARAH M. CAMPBELL,
B. FRANK ZARR, Attorney. Administratrix, Millville, Pa.
9-23-6t.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

TO DEMOCRATS.

Saturday, October 8, is the last day for paying taxes to secure a vote November 8th. If you can not find a tax receipt for taxes paid within two year, then go at once and pay your state or county tax, and thus help to swell the majority for Cleveland and Stevenson.

J. H. MERCER,
Chairman.

Solleder's store room has been repapered and painted.

The Briggs band of Shickshinny will attend the Bloomsburg Fair on Saturday, October 15th.

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William Dennis is running the barber shop on East street, near Giger's hotel.

Sherwood and Davidge have received a large St. Bernard dog at their Jamison City works.

See that your taxes are paid before Saturday, October 8th, if you expect to vote this fall.

E. A. Rawlings bought 20 pigs of Elliot Lemon of Fishingcreek on Monday.

W. B. Taylor with his workmen is making rapid progress with his work of grading Penn street.

The Steam Heating Company is making attachment to the new building at corner of Main and Iron streets, which will be heated by steam.

The Milton Fair is in operation this week. Next week you can take your choice between Berwick and Danville, or attend the fairs at both places.

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Report of viewers in favor of widening road in Centre township, confirmed nisi.

Com. vs Jeremiah Gensel, Bigamy. nol pros. allowed.

Lorenz Buhler sworn and admitted to citizenship.

George Derr discharged as an insolvent debtor.

Report of sale of real estate of Jos. Watts, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Inquest in partition of estate of Alexander Carr, deceased, awarded.

Register's accounts presented and confirmed nisi.

Widows' appraisements confirmed nisi.

Com. vs Henry Applegate, assault and battery, not a true bill and County to pay cost.

Com. vs Wm. Bahme, assault and battery, not a true bill and Wm. Snyder to pay cost.

Com. vs Wm. L. Snyder, assault and battery, not a true bill and Wm. Bahme the prosecutor to pay cost.

Com. vs Wilson Hauch, Nol. pros, allowed.

Com. vs Adolph Weber, not a true bill and G. W. Masteller, prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs Michael Horan, surety of peace, court discharged defendant and directed proscutrix, Bridget Horan, to pay costs.

Report of viewers in favor of county bridge in Sugarloaf township, near J. P. Fritz, confirmed nisi.

Report of sale of real estate of Benj. F. Peterman, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Isabella Hayes vs. D. M. Hayes, divorce, publication ordered.

Robt. Buckingham Esq. continued as auditor in the estate of Rose Runyon, deceased.

Geo. E. Elwell Esq. continued as auditor in the estate of Mary Snyder, deceased.

Kramer vs. Kramer, divorce, alias subpœna awarded.

Order of sale continued on estate of W. B. Creasy.

Attachment ordered for Archer Averill, a witness in the case of Com. vs John S. Mann.

John Witner excused as a juror.

Emanuel Hayes vs Elizabeth Hayes divorce decreed.

Com. vs William J. Stitzer, F. & B. true bill. Defendant pleads guilty in open court and receives the usual sentence.

Estate of Mathias Shaffer, deceased. Bids of Barton Shaffer and Ellsworth Shaffer for purpart 1 and 2 and decree filed.

Com. vs Isaac Schonfeld; perjury. The jury finds a verdict of not guilty; and W. G. Rook proescutor to pay the cost.

Estate of John Reefer, deceased, B. F. Zarr continued as auditor to report on first day of next term.

In re-application of Henry Gingher for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The case not being ready for hearing, the time for final hearing was fixed for the first Monday of next term and publication ordered.

In re-application for discharge of Abram Peterman under the insolvent laws, the hearing continued until next term.

Wm. Chrisman continued as auditor in the estate of Joseph O. Hess; to report Oct. 8.

W. G. Rook vs Annie Rook. Libel in divorce, Fred Ikeler appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Petition to change place of holding election in West Greenwood township and decree of court filed.

Com. vs Chas. R. Holland, assault and battery. Verdict not guilty and prosecutor Joseph Hisky to pay costs.

Com. vs James R. Bibby, adultery. Attachment for A. F. Harman, witness, ordered by the court.

Com. vs Miner Munson, adultery, nol. pros allowed.

Com. vs Patrick Galligher, assault and battery. A true bill. Case continued and witnesses discharged.

Com. vs Silas Hoffnagle, assault and battery, a true bill.

Com. vs. Louis Stitzer, assault and battery, not a true bill and Ida Dural, procutrix, to pay the costs.

B. F. Zarr was continued as auditor in estate of John Keifer.

During Fair Best Photographs and Crayons at M'Killip Bros. Over Clark & Son's store.

I. W. Hartman & Son.

Our prelude on Bridges is deferred for the present for reasons——

A visit to our *Coat Room* will convince you that ours is the place for the latest styles, (all long coats, prices cut square in two, *half price.*)

We are now alive to business and in the market with a handsome line of Dress goods and trimmings, in cloths, in Henriettas, in Serges, and all the names you can think of. In domestics of all kinds, we make a sharp strike on extra good Muslins, Shirtings, Checks, Ginghams, red and white flannels, on wool and cotton Hosiery, on undrewear for Men, Ladies, Misses and Children, on Velvet and Silk Ribbons, on Tidies and Pillows, on Buttons and Gloves, etc. etc.

On the Grocery side we beat the county for fancy Dishes, Lamps, Glass ware &c.

When you come to our place, call and see

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease *Consumption*, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis* and all throat and lung *Maladies*. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York
Sept. 16, 1 yr.

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Taxes. Taxes. Taxes.

All persons intending to vote this fall must have paid a state or county tax of this state within two years and prior to one month from day of election, but must have been assessed two months before the election day.

OCTOBER 8th.—Marshall Vought of Mifflin will sell valuable real estate on the premises one week from Saturday, beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time he will also sell a two-horse power steam engine and boiler with ice-cream freezers and attachments.

Married.

On the 28th inst at the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. William H. Hidlay and Miss Ada Conner, both of Orangeville.

At the Lutheran parsonage on Wednesday evening the 28, by Rev. P. A. Heilman, Mr. Daniel Kashner and Miss Lydia Reeser, both of Bloomsburg.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, bilious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

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"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? *Thousands say* Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has *cured* us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The most complete line we have ever shown, Braids, Gimps, Beaded Goods and Girdles, Handsome buttons, Black Laces, New Featherine Edges, also, Velvets and Silks of all kinds.

Underwear and Hosiery. This department is now complete with a full line of Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Underwear of all kinds. See the Special Childs' Vest all wool at 10c. The Hosiery Stock is complete with Ladies', Mens', Children's and Infants' goods of all classes. See our 12½c. Ladies' fast black Hose and the best 25c. Reg. made Ladies' Hose sold.

LADIES' —AND— Children's COATS.

SUITS Ready-Made.

Full lines of New Garments now open.

1 lot of Ladies' Cheviot cloth Coats with full fur Shawl Collar at $5.00.

1 lot Cheviot Coats, Strap Seams, notched collar at $3.50.

1 lot of 34 in. Coats, Strap Seam, Melton Cloth ½ Silk Lined, 4 head ornaments full shawl collar @ $11.50, and lots of other styles and prices.

Ladies' Tailor Made Dresses, in Marlowe, Eaton and Reefer Styles. It will pay you to examine this line of goods, workmanship is first class in every respect. Styles and Materials of the latest. Prices moderate.

Corsets.

Full lines of W. C. C. goods, also the C. B. Try our 50c. corset and $1.00 goods.

Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes &c. Lot of Silkalene or Drapery 15 cent goods @ 10c yd.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS it will pay you to see.

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A fine crayon portrait given with every $10 worth of goods purchased at J. A. Hess, the shoe dealer.

Don't fail to call at J. A. Hess', and examine his fine line of shoes for summer wear, Oxford Ties, etc., before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget that we sell all school books used at the Normal and Public schools. J. H. MERCER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Shuman, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will annexed, in the estate of George Shuman late of Mifflin township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. SALLY M. CAMPBELL,
B. FRANK ZARR, Administratrix,
Attorney. Millville, Pa.
9-23-6t.

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

FOR PARTISAN SERVICES HARRISON SHIELDED CRIMINALS.

The Baltimore Civil Service Law Violators—The President and Wanamaker Both Disregarded the Commission's Recommendation for Removal.

Nothing could more accurately show the attitude of the administration toward morality in the public service than the simple story of the Baltimore incident to be here related.

It reveals, first, the administration's complete contempt for the civil service law and its refusal to enforce the statutes against "administration workers" even in a case where those statutes had been criminally violated by acts punishable by a fine of $5,000 and by three years' imprisonment.

It reveals, second, an absolute disregard of ordinary standards of morality on the part of the administration in the selection and retention of men as public servants—an entire willingness to retain in the service and to protect by every shifty device men who had not only committed crimes denounced by the civil service law, but who had testified falsely and were self accused of cheating in elections, ballot box stuffing, the destruction of ballot boxes, false counting and other offenses possible only to men too destitute of moral sense to be safely trusted in any position of responsibility.

It reveals, third, the methods by which the administration has molded the civil service into a compact cohort of workers for the renomination and reelection of President Harrison.

The story does not rest upon the testimony of any one hostile to the administration or to the Republican party. It is told by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican civil service commissioner, upon the testimony of his own observation in part and in other part upon that of the men implicated in the rascalities. It is indorsed by the entire civil service commission as an official report to the president.

The Republican party in Baltimore is divided into two factions. One of these is called the Johnson-Airey faction, after the postmaster, Johnson, and the United States marshal, Airey, who are its organizers and leaders. It represents the federal office holders in Baltimore. The other is called the Henderson or the Henderson-Stone faction, after its leaders, who are disappointed applicants for the offices of postmaster and marshal.

In the spring of 1891 a Republican primary election was held which involved the question of dominance between the two factions. The contest was one of great bitterness, and was attended by extraordinary rascalities and some violence. The employees of the government, particularly those in the postoffice, were the most active participants in it, the authors of the violence and the instigators and perpetuators of the frauds.

Complaint was made to the civil service commission that the law was being violated; that assessments were levied and collected for a political purpose among government employees, by government officers and in government buildings, offenses specifically forbidden by the law under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment.

Commissioner Roosevelt was sent to Baltimore to investigate. He witnessed the election and afterward diligently questioned the men who had been guilty of the transgressions of the law.

He found, by the men's own confessions, that money in considerable sums had been raised for factional purposes in the government buildings by assessments upon government employees; that government officers had exacted these contributions and had received the money—in short, that the law on this subject had been flagrantly violated in every possible way and the service debauched in an extraordinary degree. He found that the men who had criminally levied and the men who had criminally paid the assessments, instead of attending to their duties on March 20, devoted themselves to the work of carrying the primaries for their faction chiefs, though this is specifically forbidden by the postal regulations.

Incidentally he discovered the immoral methods they employed in doing this, and he tells of these things in his report. He tells us that there was cheating of every kind; that "pudding" ballots—six or seven ballots folded together and cast as one—were freely used; that ballot boxes were broken open; that the judges of election themselves perpetrated the boldest frauds with brutal openness; that it was perfectly understood that whichever side happened to have two of the three judges at any voting precinct was certain to win there. He tells us that where cheating failed violence and brawls were resorted to; that Marshal Airey himself tried to control results by dragging a judge from the window; that at another precinct a custom house employee pulled down the window at which the votes were received and tried to stop the election; that the faction fighters "stood in" with the police to avoid arrest themselves and to secure the arrest of their opponents; that bribery, repeating and illegal voting were everywhere employed.

All this was freely confessed to Mr. Roosevelt upon the witness stand by the government employees concerned. With some of them it was the practice in giving testimony for each to accuse the other side of these offenses, and the commissioner remarks:

"I am inclined to believe that in this respect there is much reason to regard the testimony of each side as correct in its outline of the conduct of the other."

But not all of these men had moral sense enough to look with disfavor upon cheating even upon the other side. One custom house clerk named Horner testified on this point:

"I would have done the same thing myself. I believe in doing anything to win."

Another, named Reed, gave testimony without a blush as follows:

I don't say I wouldn't cheat in the primaries. Whoever gets two judges wins.

Q.—Each side cheats as much as it can?

A.—Certainly; that's the way. I do it just the same as they do. They had two judges.

Q.—How do you do your cheating?

A.—Well, we do our cheating honorably. If they catch us at it, it's all right; it's fair. I even carried the box home with me on one occasion. I have broken up more than one election.

All this was formally reported to the president and to the department chiefs of the men concerned, and yet neither of these precious scoundrels has ever been removed or asked to resign from the public service! How long would any business man keep in his employ men whose moral sense made discriminations between "honorable" cheating and the other kind? These open professors of the ethics of the highwayman—who also "honorably" takes his risks in his depredations—have never had it in any way suggested to them that their moral conceptions are below the standard which the government is entitled to exact of its employees in positions of financial responsibility.

In his official report Mr. Roosevelt says that Charles H. Ray, one of the custom house witnesses, "was caught in the most flagrant falsehood," and adds:

"I recommend that his dismissal be asked for on the ground that he has been guilty of flagrant mendacity with intent to impede an official investigation."

The civil service commissioners officially indorsed that recommendation, but neither the president nor any of his subordinates has ever taken any step toward the man's dismissal.

Again Mr. Roosevelt reported, and the commission indorsed his words, that "the evidence seems to be perfectly clear that both of these offices (the postoffice and the marshal's office) were used with the purpose of interfering with or controlling the result of the primary election, and that there was a systematic, though sometimes indirect, effort made to assess the government employees in both for political purposes."

This was in direct violation both of department regulations and of the criminal law, yet Johnson is still postmaster, and Airey, who, Mr. Roosevelt says, "furnished the brains" for all these proceedings, is still marshal, and the government employees they control by virtue of their official positions are still closely banded together for factional work, and are known indifferently as the Johnson-Airey faction or the administration faction!

Mr. Roosevelt's chief concern, however, was not with the general moral condition of the government officers and clerks at Baltimore, but with specific violations of the civil service law—acts for which the statute prescribes the removal and the criminal prosecution of the offenders.

He drew his information exclusively from the culprits themselves. He forebore to make adverse recommendations in any case which was open to the least doubt. He gave heed to every possibly mitigating circumstance.

Yet he was constrained to recommend the dismissal of two men from the marshal's office, two from the custom house and twenty-one from the postoffice—all for flagrant and admitted transgressions of the law, for which they were liable not only to dismissal, but to criminal prosecution as well. He mentioned others by name, inviting their superiors to inquire whether they were fit persons to be retained in the public service. In urging the dismissals Mr. Roosevelt gave it as his conviction that "the time has come to show by an example which everybody must understand, that punishment will follow proven guilt."

But punishment did not follow "proven guilt." The example set taught quite a different lesson. It gave notice to all concerned that under the present administration the prohibtions of the civil service law are dead letters; that the administration, in spite of its promises and pledges, scorns the spirit of the statute and is ready to evade its letter for the sake of shielding "proven guilt" on the part of those whose offenses are offset by partisan zeal for the administration.

Not one of these men, high or low, has been removed or even subjected to censure. Those of them who are in the postal service have been protected by the postmaster general himself, who in that behalf has resorted to quibbles, misrepresentations, perversions of truth and other devices of a shifty kind which it were gross flattery to call merely unbecoming.

At the time of the election of delegates to Minneapolis the better element of the Republican party, the men of character and self respect throughout the state, rose in revolt against the Johnson-Airey crowd with their organized force of government employees, and defeated them so completely as to leave them but four delegates in all. But notwithstanding this popular rebuke to their misdeeds these men still enjoy the countenance of Mr. Harrison and his cabinet, who thus, in effect, license crime and aid in setting the laws at naught. These men are still in office in spite of the earnest protests of the three civil service commissioners—two of whom are Republicans—and in spite of a scorching report on the subject from a select committee of congress, whose proceedings and report will furnish the basis for another letter in this series.

So much for Mr. Harrison's solemn promise for the "faithful and vigilant" enforcement of the civil service laws!—New York World.

Wasting Breath and Money.

The president of the United States has been very grievously imposed upon. He has been led to believe the stories of the Republican organs concerning the Alabama election, and has hearkened to the voice of the time server, the place seeker and the sorehead. Clearly he believes that his chances for winning the electoral vote of this state are excellent. Mr. Harrison is wasting his breath, and that money machine of his in New York is wasting cash by bestowing any sort of attention upon Alabama.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

D. B. HILL HAS SPOKEN

HIS SIMPLE CREED, "I AM A DEMOCRAT STILL."

Universally Complimentary Allusions to His Brooklyn Speech, Which Is Declared to Be the Greatest He Has Ever Made—No "Sulking in His Tent."

Senator Hill summons every Democrat to rally to the support of Cleveland and Stevenson. The reasons he gives for their election and for the ascendancy of Democratic principles are conclusive and binding, and if there be any man calling himself a Democrat and a friend of New York's senator who now falters in obedience to that summons let him strip his disguise and renounce fealty to the party and the man at the same time. The Democracy of New York state are united for Cleveland and Stevenson.—Albany Argus.

HILL'S MOST MASTERLY EFFORT.

This latest speech strikes us as the most masterly one ever delivered by Senator Hill. It is a forcible onslaught on protection, well calculated to give as much anxiety to the Republicans as it must encouragement to the Democrats.—New York Herald.

RECKONED WITHOUT THEIR HOST.

The Republicans have depended upon Democratic treachery in New York for Harrison's success, but they have reckoned without their host. They will find to their sorrow that where the victorious Democracy, represented by leaders like Hill, Murphy, Sheehan, Croker and McLaughlin, is the strongest Cleveland's majorities will be relatively the largest.—Troy Press.

A GRIEVOUS ERROR.

The senator's appearance thus early in the fight will be very disagreeable to our Republican brethren. They try to console themselves by predicting that it will be his last appearance. But in this, as in many other matters relating to the Democratic campaign, these partisan prophets will find themselves deep in error.—Buffalo Courier.

HILL'S POSITION CLEARLY DEFINED.

Senator Hill has defined his position. He has come out flat footed in behalf of the Democratic ticket. He declares that it should receive the support of every Democrat.—Boston Herald.

WHOLESALE AND COMMENDABLE ADVICE.

In his speech at the Democratic ratification meeting in Brooklyn Senator Hill planted himself firmly upon the platform of the Chicago convention and declared his purpose to support its nominee. "I am a Democrat," said the senator in his well known speech in Brooklyn in 1885. He now amends that saying by adding, "And I am a Democrat still." Now that the national convention of the Democracy has spoken, it is the duty of every Democrat, the senator holds, to "accept its decision with loyal acquiescence." This is wholesome advice and is to be commended.—Baltimore Sun.

THE WAY TO VICTORY MADE PLAIN.

If the measured and weighty utterances of Senator Hill are to be accepted as true indications of the spirit animating the New York Democracy the friends of Mr. Harrison in that state have a task before them compared with which the struggle of 1888 was mere child's play. Burying all resentment and resolutely stifling all manifestations of disappointment, Senator Hill rises to the occasion and sets an example of fealty to Democratic principles which his political associates and followers should eagerly emulate. "I was a Democrat before the Chicago convention and I am a Democrat still," is his simple party creed, concerning which there can be neither confusion nor error. With the New York Democracy united and standing shoulder to shoulder for Cleveland, defeat in the election would seem to be impossible. Senator Hill's manly deliverance has made the way of victory plain.—Philadelphia Record.

NO SULKING IN HIS TENT.

Those who have expected or hoped that Senator Hill would sulk in his tent and give the Democratic ticket a merely perfunctory support will be disappointed upon reading the speech he made at Brooklyn. While Mr. Hill doubtless was sorely disappointed at the action of the Chicago convention, every line of his speech breathes devotion to the principles and candidates of the party, and as a whole it is an earnest appeal to Democrats of every shade of opinion to present a solid front to their political opponents, sinking all personal preferences and factional prejudices.—Philadelphia Times.

A NOTEWORTHY CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION.

No public address ever made by the senator from New York will be read with more interest than this Brooklyn speech, made by a Democrat to a stanchly Democratic audience. It is in truth a noteworthy contribution to the oratory of this campaign. For its able argument showing the necessity of political organizations, its sharp characterization of guerrilla warfare in our contests, and its brilliant contrast of Democracy with the party of privilege and centralization. Senator Hill's Brooklyn speech is certain to command great attention. Nor can it fail to exert widespread influence for the cause to which the orator has so eloquently affirmed his loyalty and devotion.—Boston Globe.

Loved ones say it.

"Restless, irritable, excitable, and exacting" is the charge against you by those nearest and dearest to you.

They don't know the horror that oppresses you.

Every hour pains run rampant through your body. You suffer secretly as long as you can, then go all to pieces and "don't care" what happens.

The iron grip of female disease is upon you.

Dear Sister, Lydia E. Pinkham's "*Vegetable Compound*" has cured thousands like you.

It kills the pain, and invigorates the system.

No more backache, no more "bearing down," no more restless days and sleepless nights, hope will take the place of despair, your daily duties will be a delight, and life a joy.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, "LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

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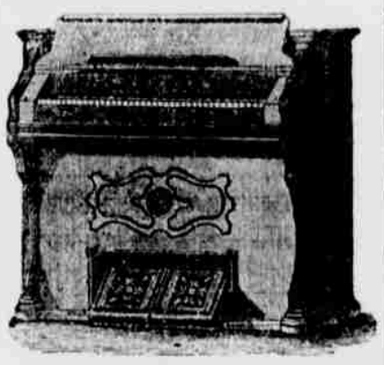

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Pleasure for the Parents,
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THE GREAT
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is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good" —'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

GREAT THINKERS.

Shelley wrote "Queen Mab" at 18.
Keats wrote his "Endymion" at 22.
Mohammed began the Koran at 35.
Alexander Dumas wrote plays at 22.
Disraeli wrote "Vivian Grey" at 21.
Heine published his first songs at 23.
Swift wrote the "Tale of a Tub" at 37.
Seneca wrote "De Beneficis" after 50.
Richardson published "Pamelia" at 51.
Racine wrote the "Andromache" at 28.
Paley wrote the "Horæ Paulinæ" at 47.
Coleridge published "Christabel" at 44.
Pliny finished the "German War" at 31.
Luther wrote his ninty-five theses at 34.
Poe wrote "The Raven" in his 36th year.
Confucius began his religious works at 30.
Owen Meredith published "Lucile" at 29.
Butler wrote "Hudibras" after he was 60.
Lord Bacon wrote the Novum Organon at 41.
Sterne published "Tristan Shandy" at 46.
Shakespeare wrote his first play at about 24.
Machiavelli completed "The Prince" at 45.
Boileau wrote his first satirical poems at 24.
Sir Thomas Moore finished his "Utopia" at 73.
Spenser published the "Faeri Queene" at 38.
Persens is thought to have written his satires at 45.
Corneille wrote "Melite," his first drama, at 21.
David is said to have written his first psalm at 18.
Goldsmith finished "The Deserted Village" at 42.
Sheridan wrote "The School for Scandal" at 26.
Josephus published his "Wars of the Jews" at 56.
Calvin published his "Psychopannychia" at 25.
It is said that Horace wrote his first odes at 23.
Tacitus finished the first part of his history at 50.
Livy is said to have finished his "Annals" at 50.
Lamartine's poems appeared when the poet was 30.
Thackeray was 36 when "Vanity Fair" appeared.
Homer is said to have composed the "Haid" after 60.
Dante finished the "Divina Commedia" at about 51.
Samuel Johnson published "London" when he was 29.
Solomon is said to have collected the Proverbs at 50.
The Bucolics of Virgil were written between 43 and 47.
John Bunyon finished the "Pilgrim's Progress" at 50.
George Eliot was 39 when "Adam Bede" was printed.
Baxter wrote the "Saint's Everlasting Rest" at 34.
Robert Browning wrote "The Ring and the Book" at 57.
Adam Smith published "The Wealth of Nations" at 55.
Fichte wrote the famous "Wissenschaftslehre" at 32.
Von Rauke finished his "History of the Popes" at 39.
"The Brigands," by Schiller, made the author famous at 23.
Thomas A'Kempis wrote the "Imitation of Christ" at 34.
Voltaire's first tragedy came out when the author was 22.
Hannah More wrote "The Search After Happiness" at 28.
Martial is said to have written epigrams before he was 20.
Bryant was 19 when made famous by "Thanatopsis."
Joseph Addison's first essays appeared when he was 29.
Terence is believed to have written his first play at about 25.
Hugh Miller published "The Testimony of the Rocks" at 55.
According to tradition Budda began his revelations at 35.
Maria Edgeworth wrote her story "Castle Rackrent" at 34.
The "Pleasures of Hope" appeared when Campbell was 22.
Burns wrote songs in childhood, and published some at 16.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ART AND ARTISTS.

The Society of German Architects proposes to send over 200 clay models to the Art Exhibition of the World's Fair.

Henry Clay's fine statue which stands in the Court House Square at Lexington, Ky., will be duplicated for the World's Fair.

F. D. Millet's painting, "Through Fires," exhibited this year at the Royal Academy, London, has been purchased by the Commissioners of the Chantrey bequest.

Robert Gordon Hardie has been commissioned to paint Senator Proctor's portrait for the War Department. He is a native of Vermont and married to a daughter of Senator Cullom.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts, which is being built on the Bruehl Terrace in Dresden, is nearly finished. The building covers a space of 30,000 square feet, and has cost several million marks.

To polish kitchen knives nicely, mix a little bicarbonate of soda with the brick dust and then rub them thoroughly.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Northumberland	6 20	1 50		
Cameron	6 35	...	.....	5
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5 53
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 26	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 26	10 39	6 05
Rupert	7 12	2 31	10 44	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 36	10 49	1 29
Espy	7 27	2 43	....	6 36
Lime Ridge	7 34	2 50	.....	6 42
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 46
Briarcreek	7 41	...	.....	6 50
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 12	6 56
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 02
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 17	...	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 4
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	...	7 32
Nanticoke	8 26	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	.	7 44
Plymouth	8 34	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4 00	.....	7 52
Kingston	8 45	4 05	12 08	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 02
Maltby	8 54	4 12	.....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 18	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	.....	8 17
Pittston	9 06	4 30	12 22	8 26
Duryea	9 14	4 34	.....	8 29
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	...	8 32
Taylorville	9 25	4 45	12 35	8 42
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	....	8 47
Scranton	9 35	4 55	12 45	8 2

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	.....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 43	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 17	1 52	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 19	1 55	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 3
West Pittston	6 35	10 20	2 06	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 28	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 03
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 52	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 30
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 24	3 17	7 41
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 25	7 47
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 35	7 58
Briar Creek	8 09	...	3 40	...
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 56	3 50	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 5	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 49	12 28	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 28	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 51	8 53
Northumberland	9 22	1 00	5 05	9 07

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. RY

In effect May 22, 1892. Trains leave Sunda

EASTWARD

9:45 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia Baltimore. Parior car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washington 8:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:25 p. m. Train 12 [Daily except Sunday] for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:55 p. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:22 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:50 a. m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman Sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:18 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 9:45 a. m. and Washington 10:06 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

2:04 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:05 p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamspo. and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:20 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:50 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:45 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:30 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:25 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 9:05 p. m. Through Parlor car from Philadelphia, week days.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12 10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:00 p. m. Hazleton 7:56 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:40 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p. m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:39 p. m., Sunbury 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R.

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	NORTH. Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	12 10	7 15	8 35	2 35	6 10
Main Street	6 18	12 04	7 07	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	12 00	7 04	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 52	6 56	8 53	2 53	6 58
Lightstreet	6 05	11 49	6 53	8 56	2 56	7 12
Orangeville	5 57	11 38	6 43	9 06	3 07	7 98
Forks	5 45	11 27	6 33	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 24	6 30	9 20	3 20	7 24
Stillwater	5 37	11 19	6 25	9 27	3 25	7 29
Benton	5 28	11 09	6 16	9 37	3 33	7 39
Edsons	5 23	11 04	6 11	9 41	3 38	7 44
Coles Creek	5 20	11 02	6 09	9 44	3 42	7 48
Sugarloaf	5 15	11 57	6 03	9 48	3 46	7 52
Laubachs	5 12	10 54	5 60	9 53	3 50	7 57
Central	5 03	10 48	5 53	10 03	4 00	8 07
Jamison City	5 00	10 40	5 50	10 10	4 05	8 10
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. AM	Ar. A.M	Ar. PM.	P

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* * *

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PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6.10, 11.36 a. m.

For Williamsport, 7.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, 7.45 a. m., 3.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Catawissa 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 10.21 a. m. 7.03 p. m.

For Rupert 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 3.15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.15 p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.03 p. m.

Trains for Bloomsburg

Leave New York via of Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m. 7.57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m., 9.28 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9.50 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.19, 6.10 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.15. p m.

Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 11.43 a. m., 1.37, 3.27, 6.19, 11.25 p. m. Sundas, 7.59, 10.12 a. m. 4.22 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station, Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 3.55, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.37, 3.56, 5.42 7.13 p. m. Sundays 3.55, 8.02 11.27 a. m., 3.56, 5.42, 7.13 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Warf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Weekdays—Express, 9.00 a. m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 4.15, 5.30, 6.30, p. m.

Sunday—Express, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 a. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City Depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas avenues.

Weekdays—Express, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 a. m. and 3.15, 5.20 p. m. Accommodation, 4.10, 5.20, 8.10 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

Sunday—Express, 4.00, 6.00, 8.00 p. m. Accommodation, 7.30 a. m. and 5.45 p. m.

I. A. WEIGARD, Pass. & Gen'l Manager. C. C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.
COMBINED
IS WHAT
LION COFFEE
IS MADE OF
IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1250 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place. by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

The Tariff As I See It.

It has seemed strange to me, that farmers, mechanics and laboring men can be induced to vote with the party that favors a protective tariff. I do not think, that either of those classes could be induced so to vote, if they clearly understood the workings of a tariff, and how it effected their interests.

I shall make the bold assertion, that there never has been a tariff bill framed, never can be, consequently never will be one framed, that will bear upon and benefit alike all classes and conditions of our citizens. Hence every tariff bill, no matter by whom framed, is more or less unjust; and the higher the tariff the greater the injustice to those who are not directly or indirectly benefitted by it.

The only ground of justification for a revenue tariff is based upon the fact, that every citizen is benefitted by our federal union, and the laws which within the constitution are necessary to provide for the general welfare, and are therefore under obligations to bear a fair share of the expense of the government.

It may not be amiss to notice here, that any law that is calculated by its terms or by its effect to benefit a few at the expense or detriment of the many, is not only unjust, but is unwarranted by our federal compact. And such is every protective tariff. Farmers and laboring men are not directly or indirectly benefitted by such tariff.

I am aware that the advocates of protection claim that it raises wages and increases the price of the farmer's produce. They have a theory to that effect, but the facts contradict their theory. Farmers of middle age can easily remember when their produce brought more than at present. Wages were higher, and they could more easily pay their needed help. Tariff was no higher, in fact the average duty was lower; hence we must conclude that the law of supply and demand regulates the price of each.

If a tariff for revenue were just, and that were the most economical way of raising money, why not adopt it to raise money for our municipal expenses?

Let us suppose or imagine a township or county which would form on a small scale a case parallel to that of our federal government To do this there would have to be within its limits a few manufacturing industries sufficient to supply the needs of the community; but a large majority of the citizens should be farmers, mechanics and laboring men. Let us suppose that to defray the expenses of this community, such as making roads, keeping up schools and paying officers who directed the affairs of the community, they should impose a duty or tariff upon all or nearly all imports brought into the district; particularly upon all manufactured articles that would compete with those manufactured by the infant industries operated within the supposed district.

Would not those operators raise the price of their wares all or nearly all, that their protection would warrant? And would not the citizens soon find out that they were paying the duty themselves? And would not the farmers if they were raising largely in excess of the home market, learn that a duty on their cereals could not benefit them? And would not all who were not directly benefitted by the protection, soon make another very important discovery? viz: That they were not only paying the duty themselves, but that they were paying more than their fair share of their municipal expenses, besides paying large prices for manufactured articles in order that the operators of those infant industries may roll in wealth, whilst they must work early and late to secure the wherewithal to keep body and soul together.

A little experience like the above supposed case would convince the most stupid person, that the foreign importer does not pay the duty. I am aware that protectionists claim this, and they find plenty of men innocent enough to be deluded by such sophistry. And yet he is perhaps happier than his more intelligent or better informed neighbor who is chafeing under the knowledge that he is being bled to fill the coffers of some pampered millionaire

Another claim set up by these protectionists, is that a tariff does not increase the price of goods or machinery manufactured here, that in a very short time they can and do sell even cheaper than they could without the protection does not protect or that our manufactures do not need the protection.

But it is not true. Protection does increase prices whenever and wherever trusts are formed to break down competition, as every manufacturer and every intelligent person who has taken the trouble to inform himself very well knows.

It is true that many of our manufactured articles are cheaper now, than they were earlier in our history. Cotton goods are much cheaper than they were in the days of Mrs. Washington, when she spun by hand the cotton for her own clothing; but the increase of tariff has not been the cause of the reduction in price If tariff made low prices, our manufacturers and mill owners would shout themselves hoarse in favor of free trade, or they are far more self sacrificing than they have credit for being.

A FARMER.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

During Fair, Best Photographs and Crayons at M'Killip Bros. Over Clark & Son's store.

New railroad talk has been revived here the past few days by the appearance of an engineer corps in town, and speculation is rife as to whom they represent. Opinion is evenly divided as to whether they are here in the interest of the Pennsylvania or Lehigh & Eastern, but it is more probable that they represent the recently chartered Lehigh & Western, whose route is from the Lehigh at White Haven, to the Susquehanna near Bloomsburg or Berwick. They are running a line now between the two rivers, but whether they will go any farther than that no one seems to know. Future developments are anxiously awaited.—*White Haven Journal.*

Of Interest to Young Men.

Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palms Business College, 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for those who wish to become bread winners.

EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

BRISTOR H.,

is a young stallion, two years old, owned by C. E. Hower of Bloomsburg. He was sired by the celebrated trotter, Frank M., some of whose colts have made great records. His dam is a Morgan mare with three minute record. Bristor H. will stand for the season of 1892 at the stable of C. E. Hower, Bloomsburg. Terms $25.00 tf.

Czar Reed's Refreshing Drolleries.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed is always refreshingly droll, and usually refreshingly frank. His speech at Cumberland Mills, Me., was substantially a eulogy of taxation. The seed of this republic was sown in jealousy of taxation. Mr. Reed says, "There is no other way in which money is appropriated whereby so much good is done as through taxation." Our forefathers asserted that taxation without representation is tyranny. Mr. Reed is well acquainted with the fact that only one person in twenty in this country is engaged in a protected industry, and therefore represented in the direct benefits of tariff taxes. Yet he extols this kind of taxation above all others.—Boston Globe.

We'll Have It Too.

If our presidents were elected by the popular vote the talk of heavy Democratic majorities would be truly encouraging. But not a vote counts after the majority of one is passed. The electoral college is what we must have, and hard work may give it to us.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE BUFFALO FIZZLE.

The National Republican League Convention Was a Flat Failure.

The convention of the National League of Republican clubs at Buffalo, preparations for which had been in progress for months, and at which 10,000 delegates and spectators were expected, was the greatest fizzle of this campaign to date.

When the convention was called to order the gathering was about the size of a class meeting in a country village and just about as demonstrative.

The leaders of the movement seemed paralyzed with astonishment, and apparently were not certain "where they were at." In this particular their minds were relieved by Judge Haight, who in welcoming them to Buffalo said:

"You are upon the northern boundary of our government at the foot of Erie, by the side of the Niagara, overlooking the queen's dominions. You are in the city of Buffalo."

Mr. Whitelaw Reid's newspaper was greatly depressed by the small attendance at the opening session, and accounted for it in part by the childlike and bland excuse that "the delegations from some states were lured off to Niagara falls," as if that wonderful freak of nature could draw zealous Republicans away from McKinley, Clarkson and such great lights of their party. The same newspaper says that later on the attendance was swollen to "about 500 delegates," and adds that General Clarkson said there would have been twice as many but for the "cholera scare."

It's no use to lie about it. The truth is the convention was a flat failure, and General Clarkson was so cast down that he declined to deliver his carefully prepared address. Following the great fizzle at Woodsdale park in Ohio, the failure of the Republican and People's party annex to carry Arkansas and the deep slumps in Maine and Vermont, this wretched failure at Buffalo must give the whole Republican party the blues.

The Harrison campaign has opened in a way that foreshadows another Democratic tidal wave.—New York World.

TWICE ELECTED GOVERNOR.

Judge Morris Defrauded of His Rights on Two Occasions.

For the third time Judge Luzon B. Morris has been nominated by the Connecticut Democrats for the office of governor. He has been elected by a plurality of votes on both previous occasions, but on account of the ridiculous provision requiring a clear majority, he has failed to receive the office to which the people evidently wish to elevate him. This time, however, he is expected to be elected by a handsome majority.

L. B. MORRIS.

Judge Morris was born at Newtown Conn., April 16, 1827, and was educated at Yale college, graduating in 1854. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and has practiced in New Haven county ever since. He has been elected to the state house of representatives for six terms—first in 1855, and then in 1856, 1870, 1876 1880 and 1881. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate, and served as president pro tem. of the body. Mr. Morris in 1857 was elected probate judge for the New Haven probate, and served in that capacity for six years. He was appointed by the legislature of the state of Connecticut in 1885 as chairman of the commission to revise the probate laws of the state, which revision was adopted and is now in force. He has also held numerous local offices.

A Cowardly Campaign Disclaimer.

And now the Republican press has the impudence to inform us that the force bill is dead. Put this down for what it is—a cowardly campaign disclaimer The bill was not dead when the Republican party had undivided control of the government; it was alive and threatening. If the Republicans are returned to power it will be revived with magical suddenness. Before a just people the Republican leaders dare not avow their intentions in a presidential campaign but the will and purpose are there, as experience has proved.—Rochester (N. Y. Herald.

Let Harrison Bounce Raum.

If Benjamin Harrison is the friend of the soldier, as he claims to be, he will bounce Commissioner Raum, of the pension bureau, the man who has brought the entire pension system into disrepute by his mismanagement of that institution. Raum has sold his office time and again, and the president never has a word to say in objection.—Holyoke (Mass.) Democrat.

A Diluted Tribute to Workingmen.

President Harrison, in his diluted tribute to the workingmen of the country, says that they will settle the tariff question by the calm light of their November fireside. Can Mr. Harrison tell what, or about what, the price of coal will be when these November firesides are basking in their high-priced-but-we-must-have-it calmness?—Detroit Free Press.

Jefferson Was No Protectionist.

As secretary of state and a member of the cabinet Mr. Jefferson prepared two papers in which are embodied his theories of the constitutional rights of congress and his ideas concerning the commercial principles which congress should observe. The demand for free trade has not been made with greater emphasis.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Shove Harrison to the Rear.

Mr. Blaine thinks the way for Republicans to win is to push protection and reciprocity to the front. This means that they should shove Mr. Harrison and his bobtail administration to the rear.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd-cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Bloomsburg Water Company Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Bloomsburg Water Company will be held at the office of the Company in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, October 11, 1892, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and the transaction of the regular business of the company.
F. P. BILLMEYER
Sept. 9, 1892, 4t. Secretary.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County on the 3rd day of October next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th 1874, and the supplements thereto, by M. Powers, Redmond E. Foy, Bernard F. Darrah, John J. Tighe and Patrick Crane for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "St. Ignatius Catholic, Total Abstinence Benevolence society" of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the character and object of which is to promote temperance among all, to undertake any sort of charitable work possible to the members, and to further other benevolent and christian causes, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges conferred by the Act of assembly aforesaid and its supplements.
Sept. 10, 1892. FRED IKELER, Solicitor.

AN UGLY COUGH
yields at once to
Dr. Hoxie's
CERTAIN CROUP CURE
Contains no opium. Causes no nausea. 50 cents. Sold by prominent druggists throughout the State.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts, at Druggists.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Celebrated "Clauss" Bread, Cake and Paring Knife Manufacturers want agents in every locality to handle these knives. Best thing in the market. Present agents clear from $10 to $15 daily. Send $1.00 for sample set. **THE CLAUSS SHEAR CO.,** Fremont, O.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NO. 1.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, will be sold at public sale or outcry, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co., the following real estate, to-wit:

All that certain timber lot lying in Mifflin township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: east and north by D. S. Brown, Wesley Hetler and Malem Andrew, and on the south and west by Wesley Hetler, containing

TEN ACRES,

more or less; as the property of A. J. Brosius. Fi. Fa.

NO. 2.

All the right, title and interest of William Lennon in that certain lot of ground situate in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of the Espy road and Ferry road, running thence southwestwardly along the Espy road fifty feet to a lot of Patrick McFatten, thence southwestwardly along said lot two hundred and fourteen feet more or less to an alley, thence northeastwardly along said alley fifty feet to the Ferry road, thence along said road northwestwardly to the place of beginning; it being part of a larger lot of land conveyed by Lewis H. Maus to J. W. Hendershott, and by the said J. W. Hendershott to Sarah Lennon by deed dated April 19, 1867; the said William Lennon being one of the heirs of the said Sarah Lennon. A two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Stable and other outbuildings; as the property of William Lennon. Fi. Fa.

NO. 3.

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Sugarloaf, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post thence by lot No. 3 of the real estate late of William Roberts, deceased, north twenty-nine and a half degrees east one hundred and thirty-nine and nine-tenths perches to a ——, thence by lot No. 7 north sixty degrees west eighteen and four-tenths perches to a post, thence by lot No. 2 south twenty-nine and a half degrees west ninety-nine and two-tenth perches to a post, thence by said lot north seventy-seven degrees west, eleven and three-tenth perches, to a cherry, thence by lands of John Roberts south eighty and three quarter degrees west thirty and five-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Phineas Benley south sixty degrees east eighteen and four-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTEEN ACRES

and eighteen and four-tenth perches, strict measure; as the property of Samuel Roberts. Levari Facias.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold by JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
Sept. 7th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sylvester Pursel, late of Hemlock township.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sylvester Pursel late of Hemlock twp., Col. Co. Pa., have been granted to the undersigned administrators to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

D. C. PURSEL,
F. D. DENTLER,
9-16-6t Bloomsburg, Pa.

RUPTURE! Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 831 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

POPE SAID:— "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be, blessed."

You don't feel well, but you think you will be all right after a while. You go on that way from month to month, and the chances are that you grow worse. You may wait too long. If you have headache, indigestion, nervousness, loss of physical or mental power, poor memory, weak back or limbs—a general "run down" sort of feeling, you need

BRAINOLINE.

It has proved a priceless Blessing to many, many people. It is a vitalizer. It supplies needed elements of nutrition. It is gentle, but sure. Is sold on a positive guarantee. We don't want your money if we can't help you.

If your druggist don't have it write to us. Securely mailed for $1.00; 6 for $5.00.

STANLEY MEDICINE COMPANY,
STAR DRUG STORE, 62 South Main Street. WILKES-BARRE.

Fall Season of '92 at Lowenberg's

THIS WELL KNOWN

CLOTHING HOUSE

needs no Flashy Heading in making its announcement

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Its previous reputation for

HONESTY AND UPRIGHTNESS

gained by an existence of almost a half a century are sufficient assurance that this policy will be continued. Case after case, filled with all the prevalent styles of the trade is being received.

Nobby Clothing, Stylish Hats and Novelties in Furnishings. In the

Custom Tailoring Department

Will be found all the newest shades and you will be surprised at the phenomenally low prices you can get.

FINE TAILOR MADE GARMENTS.

CALL WHILE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE

and make your selection at the old established stand of

The* D. LOWENBERG *Estate.

Fine Clohiers at Low Prices. Bloomsburg, Pa.